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CHILD-WELFARE LEGISLATION

1937

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CHILD-WELFARE LEGISLATION, 1937

During the calendar year 1937 the legislatures of 43 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico met in regular session. Special sessions were held in many of these and also in three of the States having no regular session, leaving only two States—Louisiana and Mississippi—in which the legislature did not meet during the year.

The following summary covers laws passed in all these sessions on subjects affecting child welfare.

STATE AND LOCAL WELFARE DEPARTMENTS

Measures relating to State and local departments administering relief or welfare activities were enacted in 39 States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In 19 of these States and in both Territories the new legislation provided for a new State department or commission. In some of these the new agency constituted a completely new organization; in others it was in effect a reorganization of the existing agency.

Alaska.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 established a Territorial department of public welfare under a board consisting of the Governor and four members appointed by him (one from each judicial division) with the approval of the legislature. The board was authorized to appoint a welfare director. Provision was made for such divisions in the department as the board may find necessary, including a division of public assistance and a division of child welfare. The department was authorized to supervise the administration of public assistance, including aid to dependent children, and perform other duties that may be conferred; to receive and expend funds made available by the Federal or the Territorial Government; and to cooperate with the Federal Government in establishing, extending, and strengthening services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children in danger of becoming delinquent and in other matters of mutual concern. The department was directed to fix standards for personnel and to establish local offices. [Extra sess., ch. 3.]

The board of public welfare was given the duties formerly incumbent on the Governor relating to care of sick and needy persons in the Territory. [Extra sess., ch. 5.]

The department was authorized to appoint one member of each district board of children's guardians. (This member was formerly appointed by the Governor.) No change was made as to the other members (two district officials who serve ex officio). These boards are to transmit certain reports to the department. [Extra sess., ch. 6.]

Arizona.

A State department of social security and welfare was created, composed of a board of five members appointed by the Governor, a commissioner appointed by the board, and other employees. This board was vested with all the powers and duties of the former State board of public welfare, which was abolished. It was authorized to act as the official State agency for any social-welfare activity initiated by the Federal Government and to receive and disburse Federal funds made available for the purposes covered by the act. The department was charged with administration of all forms of public assistance, including general relief, aid to dependent children, and services for crippled children. It was given responsibility for approving the incorporation of charitable agencies and for administering child-welfare activities, including the importation of children, licensing and supervising private and local public child-caring agencies and institutions, and caring for children in foster homes or in institutions, especially children placed for adoption. County boards of social security and public welfare were provided for in each county, under control and supervision of the State board. The duties of the county boards were stated. Provision was made for a competitive merit system for personnel of the State and local departments. (Responsibility for medical care for needy persons was vested in the department but was returned later to the counties; see p. 71.) [Ch. 69, amended 3d extra sess., ch. 3.]

The minimum residence period for relief purposes other than assistance under the Federal Social Security Act was fixed at 3 years in the State and 6 months in the county, except in emergency cases. [Ch. 18.]

Arkansas.

A State department of public welfare was established, taking the place of a department of the same name created in 1935 for a 2-year period. The new department consists of a board of seven persons appointed by the Governor, a commissioner appointed by the board, and necessary employees appointed by the commissioner. The department was given the duty of administering or supervising the administration of all forms of public assistance, including general relief, mental-hygiene work, aid to dependent children, aid and services for crippled children, and all child-welfare activities, including regulation of the importation of children, licensing and supervising of private and public child-caring agencies and institutions and boarding homes, the care of children in foster homes or in institutions, of children placed for adoption, and of children of illegitimate birth. The department was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government in welfare matters and to receive and disburse funds granted to the State for public welfare and similar purposes. It also was empowered to provide service to county governments, including the organization and supervision of county welfare departments.

A county department of public welfare in each county or a district department for two or more counties was provided for, and its duties were specified. The county department consists of a county board of public welfare composed of five members selected by the State board of public welfare from lists of persons with specified qualifications submitted by various county officials, a county director of public welfare appointed by the county board in accordance with

requirements prescribed by the State department, and additional employees selected by the director with approval of the county board and in accordance with qualifications prescribed by the State department. The juvenile-court department previously attached to the attorney general's office was transferred to the State department of public welfare and placed under its exclusive direction and control. [Act 41.]

A State personnel division was created, and a civil-service system for State employees was established. Authorization was included for services by the division to local governmental subdivisions on request, the local government to reimburse the State for the cost of such services. [Act 15.]

California.

A Welfare and Institutions Code was enacted by revision and consolidation of various welfare laws, including the laws as to organization and powers of the State department of social welfare and the State department of institutions. The social-welfare board was increased from six to seven members, and the board was empowered to select a director (formerly appointed by the Governor). The department was made the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of Federal funds granted to the State for any matters within the scope of the functions of the department. On request the department is to furnish to counties, at cost, training courses for welfare personnel and services for the establishment of welfare-personnel standards. [Ch. 369, amended ch. 367.]

The powers and duties of the State relief commission were transferred to the State department of social welfare and the commission was abolished. [Ch. 234. The attorney general on June 14, 1937, held this act unconstitutional.]

The legislature approved amendments to the charter of San Francisco, which had been voted by the electors in March. Included was an amendment establishing a public-welfare department for the city, consisting of a commission of five members appointed by the mayor and a director appointed by the commission. Certain duties were specified, including duties heretofore exercised by the county welfare department and by the citizens' emergency-relief committee. [Con. Res. No. 38, ch. 58, p. 2790.]

A State Civil Service Act was passed, revising the merit system for appointment and promotion of State employees in conformity with a constitutional amendment adopted in 1934. [Ch. 753.]

Connecticut.

The commissioner of welfare was empowered to cooperate with the Federal Government and with the several States in the promotion of public-welfare activities and, with the advice of the public-welfare council, to administer Federal funds appropriated to the State for public-welfare purposes. [Ch. 367.]

The commissioner was vested with duties formerly imposed on the emergency relief commission, relating to administration of Federal relief funds. [Ch. 4.]

A State-wide merit system to be administered by a State personnel department was established covering all State employees except those specifically exempted. [Ch. 171.]

The requirement that the State public-welfare council approve the appointment of the deputy in charge of child welfare (appointed by

the commissioner of welfare) was removed, also the authority of the commissioner to fix the salary of the deputy. [Ch. 418.]

The public-welfare council was given authority to appoint directors, assistants, and investigators and, subject to the approval of the State board of finance and control, to fix their compensation. [Ch. 176.]

The commission on reorganization of the State government, which was created in 1935, was continued from April 1, 1937, to June 1, 1937. [Special Acts, No. 69.]

A commission was created to inquire into the form of government of the city of New London and to report to the legislature not later than February 1, 1939, with recommendations concerning a new charter. [Special Acts, No. 488.]

Florida.

A State welfare board was established, replacing the former State board of social welfare, which had been created for the period ended July 1, 1937. Confirmation by the senate was required for the Governor's appointment of the members of the board. The State welfare commissioner is hereafter to be appointed by the Governor instead of by the board, and changes were made in his qualifications and salary. The powers and duties of the State board remain essentially the same as before, also those of the district welfare boards, but the tenure of the district-board members was made subject to the Governor's discretion. [Ch. 18285.]

An increased tax levy for the county welfare board was authorized for counties of 100,000 or more inhabitants (Dade, Duval, and Hillsborough Counties). [Ch. 18409.]

Georgia.

The Welfare Reorganization Act of 1937 created a State department of public welfare and transferred to it the duties of the former State board of control of eleemosynary institutions and of the former State board of public welfare, both of which were abolished. The new department was placed under a board consisting of a director and six other members, all appointed by the Governor. The department was authorized to administer or supervise all forms of public assistance, including general relief and aid to dependent children, the operation of State charitable and eleemosynary institutions, approval of the incorporation of charitable agencies, services for mental defectives, all child-welfare activities—including child-welfare services under the Federal Social Security Act, services for crippled children, supervision of importation of children, licensing and supervision of private and local public child-caring agencies and institutions, care of children in foster homes or in institutions, protection of children for adoption and those of illegitimate birth—and cooperation in the supervision of juvenile probation and of all correctional activities of the State. The department was directed to cooperate with the Federal Government and to administer Federal funds made available to it. It may delegate any activity to any other appropriate State or local government agency. The department is also to provide services to county governments, including the organization and supervision of county and district departments of public welfare, and to prescribe qualifications and salary standards for personnel in State and county welfare departments. [Sess. Laws, p. 355.]

A county department was established for each county, under a county board of public welfare appointed by the county commissioner or board of commissioners. (With approval of the State department two or more counties may have a district department.) The county board was empowered to appoint a county director of public welfare with qualifications meeting the State department's requirements. [Sess. Laws, p. 363.]

The 1935 act authorizing establishment of a county board of public welfare in Fulton County was repealed. [Sess. Laws, p. 612.]

A constitutional amendment proposed by the legislature and adopted at an election in June authorized the legislature to make provision for the payment of assistance to aged persons in need, to the needy blind, and to dependent children, and other welfare benefits, and to levy taxes therefor. [Sess. Laws, p. 1126.]

Another constitutional amendment proposed by the legislature and approved at the June election authorized the counties to levy a tax for paying old-age assistance, assistance to the needy blind and to dependent children, and other welfare benefits, to be administered by the State department of public welfare. [Sess. Laws, p. 1124.]

Hawaii.

A Territorial board of public welfare was created consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate—one appointed from each of the four counties, the remaining three from the Territory at large. The board was vested with power to appoint its director and other employees and (subject to the Governor's approval) to fix their compensation. The board supersedes the Territorial welfare and relief commission. It was authorized to supervise the administration of all public assistance, including aid to dependent children; to place dependent children or cooperate in their placement; to administer child-welfare services in conformity with the Federal Social Security Act and cooperate therein with the Federal Children's Bureau; and to cooperate with the Federal Government in carrying out the purposes of the Social Security Act and other matters of mutual concern pertaining to public welfare and public assistance. Authority to license child-caring institutions was vested in the board.

A county public-welfare commission was authorized for each county, composed of seven members in the county of Hawaii, six in the city and county of Honolulu and in each of the remaining two counties. The member of the Territorial board of public welfare appointed from each county is chairman of the commission of that county, and the judges of the juvenile courts are also members, the remaining members being appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The duties of the county commissions were stated. The boards of child welfare, which previously administered aid to dependent children, were abolished. [Sess. Laws, p. 272.]

Idaho.

The Public Assistance Law of 1937 created a State department of public assistance composed of the Governor as commissioner ex officio and such officers and employees as he may designate. The department was vested with the duties formerly exercised by the Governor as commissioner of emergency relief and employment and was declared

the State agency to administer Federal grants-in-aid for public assistance (including aid to dependent children) or relief and public welfare now or hereafter authorized by Congress, and to cooperate with the Federal Government therein. It was specifically authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government in establishing, extending, and strengthening services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent and was authorized to undertake other services for children. It was also directed to organize in each county a welfare commission consisting of the county supervisor (whom it appoints), an appointee of the board of county commissioners (who may be a member of such board), and three other members designated jointly by the State department and the board of county commissioners. The State department was authorized to establish standards for personnel of State and county departments, to formulate salary schedules, and to provide for employment under a merit system. The duties of the county commissions were specified. [Ch. 216.]

Illinois.

The State emergency-relief commission was continued until July 1, 1939. [Sess. Laws, p. 275.]

New county departments of public welfare were created for counties having fewer than 500,000 inhabitants, to supersede existing county and district departments of public welfare. The new departments are to consist of a superintendent appointed by the county board (this board submits the names of five persons to the State department of public welfare, which holds competitive examinations for them and refers those eligible to the county board) and a staff selected by the superintendent with qualifications established by the State department of public welfare and subject to its approval. Duties of the new departments are similar to those vested in the former ones, but under the new act all the administrative cost of the departments on approval of the State department of public welfare is to be paid from State funds (formerly the county was responsible for administration costs). [Sess. Laws, p. 451.]

Indiana.

Amendments to the Public Welfare Act of 1936 changed provisions relating to State reimbursement for county administrative expenses under the act; authorized such reimbursement, when necessary, for cost of assistance; extended the merit system for employees of the State department of public welfare to cover county-department employees; and required county boards to appoint county directors from the eligible lists (except that in Marion County the State department appoints the director). [Ch. 41.]

Each township trustee was empowered to appoint supervisors in addition to the investigators and assistants formerly authorized to aid in his duties relating to poor relief. Minimum qualifications of education, experience, and residence were specified, also the maximum number to be employed and their compensation. [Ch. 208.]

Iowa.

A State department of social welfare was created under a board of five members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate. The board was authorized to appoint a secretary; to estab-

lish in the department a division of old-age assistance, a division of emergency relief, and a division of aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and child welfare; and to appoint a superintendent for each division. It was authorized to administer public assistance, including child-welfare services, aid to dependent children, and emergency relief; to cooperate with the Federal agencies for public-welfare assistance; and to supervise county boards of social welfare.

The county boards of supervisors were directed to appoint county boards of social welfare, consisting of five members in each county of more than 33,000 inhabitants and of three members in each of the remaining counties. The county board of social welfare was empowered to employ a director and necessary personnel whose number and qualifications must be satisfactory to the State board of social welfare and whose salaries are paid by the State board. [Ch. 151.]

The Child Welfare Act of 1937, which created a subdivision of child welfare in one of the divisions of the State department of social welfare (the division of aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and child welfare), vested in the department authority to cooperate with the Federal Government and with county agencies in child-welfare services, to aid in the enforcement of all laws for the protection and care of children, and to cooperate with juvenile courts and with the board of control of State institutions in its management and control of State institutions and their inmates. The subdivision of child welfare, under the supervision and control of the State board, was authorized to plan and supervise all public child-welfare services and activities within the State; to perform necessary acts to insure cooperation with Federal agencies in regard to child care or child-welfare services; to inspect and supervise private child-caring institutions; to designate and approve private and county institutions to which children may be committed; to license and inspect maternity hospitals, children's boarding homes, and child-placing agencies; to receive and file reports from juvenile courts and from institutions to which children may be committed; and to keep records and statistics regarding adoptions. Existing laws relating to the powers and duties of the board of control of State institutions in regard to child-welfare activities, maternity homes, boarding homes, child-placing agencies, agencies receiving children committed by the juvenile court, and children whose adoption has been annulled were amended to conform to the new act vesting these powers of inspection and supervision in the subdivision of child welfare. [Ch. 118.]

An addition to the law relating to employees of institutions under the State board of control required all such employees except physicians and surgeons to be bona fide residents and citizens of the State at the time of employment but authorized exceptions for the purpose of obtaining professional or scientific services not available from the citizens of Iowa. [Ch. 116.]

Kansas.

A State board of social welfare was created, consisting of five persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The board was authorized to appoint a State director and to cooperate with the Federal Government as provided for under the Federal Social Security Act in furnishing public assistance, including aid to dependent children, child-welfare services, and other social-wel-

fare services. The board was also authorized to establish standards of qualifications for employees of State and county boards, to conduct in-service training for State and county social workers, and in cooperation with county officials to develop plans financed by county funds for providing medical care for the needy. It was made the duty of the board to administer or supervise child-welfare activities, including care and protection of dependent, neglected, defective, illegitimate, and delinquent children and children in danger of becoming delinquent; to cooperate with the appropriate agency of the Federal Government in establishing, extending, and strengthening such services; and to undertake other services to children authorized by law. The board was authorized to license and supervise private agencies regularly engaged in giving assistance or furnishing shelter for hire to needy persons.

County social-welfare boards were provided for (the boards of county commissioners serving as these welfare boards), and their responsibilities under this act were stated, including appointment of a director having qualifications established by the State board. [Ch. 327.]

The State board of social welfare was authorized to assume all the functions of the State emergency-relief committee when this committee is abolished by the Governor as having completed its work. [Ch. 328.]

Kentucky.

A personnel commission was established for the city of Louisville and was given the duty of providing for appointment of personnel by a merit system and for transfer and discharge of employees of the city department of public welfare, with specified exceptions. [4th extra sess., ch. 15.]

Maine.

The State department of health and welfare was authorized to cooperate (through its bureau of social welfare) with the Federal Government in child-welfare services under the terms of the Federal Social Security Act. [Ch. 138.]

Municipal boards of child welfare were provided for in each city, town, and plantation to replace the former municipal boards of mothers' aid and children's guardians. [Ch. 177.]

A merit system of personnel administration was established for State employees with specified exceptions, to be administered by a State personnel board. [Ch. 221.]

Maryland.

The legislature requested the Governor to appoint a special committee to investigate the whole question of relief and aid to the needy, including public and private agencies administering such assistance, and to report to the legislature in January 1939 with recommendations, including drafts of proposed legislation. [Extra sess., J. Res. No. 1.]

Massachusetts.

A special commission was established to make investigation as to legislative approval of rules and regulations of State departments, commissions, boards, and officials and to report to the legislature not later than December 1, 1937. [Resolve ch. 25.]

It was made compulsory in cities and in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants for each applicant for relief to be interviewed privately. [Ch. 277.]

Michigan.

Among laws passed to reorganize the welfare services of the State, one provided for the establishment of a State department of public assistance and the abolishment of the State welfare department, effective January 1, 1938, and one provided for county departments of public welfare, effective 60 days after the establishment of the State department of public assistance (see the two following paragraphs). An initiative petition was filed against the first of these laws, with the result that they will not go into effect unless ratified at the election in November 1938. An independent State hospital commission (see p. 58) and a State department of corrections (see p. 50) were created, both effective July 1, 1937, and the State schools for the deaf and the blind were transferred to the State board of education (see p. 65).

The law creating the State department of public assistance, which would have gone into effect January 1, 1938, provided that the department should be administered by a public-assistance commission of five persons appointed by the Governor and should replace the State welfare department and the State emergency-relief commission. The commission was to appoint the director and assistant director of the department and an executive head for each bureau or division of the department and for each institution under its supervision, except that if the commission should create a bureau or division of medical care the director was to appoint its head with the approval of the commission. The department was to cooperate with the Federal Government in handling the welfare and relief problems of the State and was specifically designated the State agency to cooperate in the administration of public assistance under the Federal Social Security Act, including aid to dependent children and child-welfare services, and to supervise local administration of such aid; also to distribute Federal funds for such purposes; to provide consultation and assistance to the juvenile division of the probate courts and to the juvenile-probation service of such courts; to supervise the State children's institutions; to inspect county detention places for children; to license and inspect child-placing and child-caring institutions, including boarding homes and maternity hospitals; and to cooperate with and direct all persons and organizations concerned with programs relating to dependent, neglected, delinquent, or handicapped children, children born out of wedlock, and others in need of special care. The department was authorized to comply with Federal requirements as to methods and standards of State and local administration and was directed to provide for progressive codification of the laws on welfare and relief problems. [No. 257.]

A county department of public welfare was authorized for each county (or a district department for two or more counties) under a board of three persons and a director appointed by the board. Details as to the appointment of county board members included provision for appointment of one member of each board by the State Department of public assistance. The local boards were to succeed to the duties of the county emergency-welfare-relief commissions, county old-age-assistance boards, county superintendents of the poor, and county welfare agents. [No. 258.]

The State Civil Service Act was passed, effective on January 1, 1938. It covered all State personnel, with specified exceptions. Administration was placed in a State civil-service commission. [No. 346.]

Minnesota.

A welfare board was established for each county, composed of three persons chosen by the board of county commissioners (at least one from its own membership) and two appointed by the State board of control from a list submitted by the board of county commissioners. Special provisions were made as to the organization or designation of the board in counties containing a city of the first class and in counties having a poor and hospital commission. The county welfare boards are to assume the powers and duties of the former county child-welfare boards and to administer all forms of public assistance and public welfare, including assistance under the Federal Social Security Act. [Ch. 343.]

County commissioners were required to levy taxes to provide for social-security measures, failure constituting a gross misdemeanor subjecting the offender to immediate removal from office by the Governor. [Ch. 304.]

Missouri.

A State social-security commission was established, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The State administrator is appointed in the same manner. Among the duties vested in the commission are administration of public assistance, including aid to dependent children and aid or relief in case of public calamity. The commission was directed to cooperate with the Federal Government in compliance with any act of Congress providing for the distribution and expenditure of Federal funds appropriated for social-security benefits; to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in establishing, extending, and strengthening services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent; and to administer or supervise all child-welfare activities, including importation of children, licensing and supervision of child-caring agencies and institutions, operation of State institutions for children, and supervision of juvenile probation under the direction of juvenile courts. The county social-security commission authorized for each county consists of four persons selected by the State commission from a list submitted by the county court. The secretary of each county office is paid by the State commission. [Sess. Laws, p. 467.]

Provisions of the law imposing on the board of managers of State eleemosynary institutions child-welfare functions and duties relating to public assistance were repealed. [Sess. Laws, p. 467.]

Montana.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 established a State department of public welfare consisting of a board of five members appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the senate, a State administrator appointed by the board in cooperation with the Governor, and other employees. To this board were transferred all the powers and duties formerly vested in the State bureau of child and animal protection, the State orthopedic commission, the State relief commission, the State old-age pension commission, and the State board of charities and

reform, which were abolished. The State department was authorized to administer all Federal funds and to cooperate with the Federal Government in administration or supervision of all forms of public assistance, including relief and aid to dependent children. It was empowered to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in establishing, extending, and strengthening child-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent; to provide services for crippled children; and to supervise or administer child-welfare activities—among which were specified licensing and inspection of child-caring and child-placing agencies (including infant homes and maternity homes), importation and exportation of children, and care of dependent and neglected children in foster homes, especially those placed for adoption or those of illegitimate birth; also to provide services to county governments, including organization and supervision of county welfare departments. A merit system for personnel in the State and county departments was to be established within a year from the effective date of the act (Mar. 18, 1937). [Ch. 82.]

Departments of public welfare were authorized for each county (or for two or more counties combined), and their powers and duties were specified, the board of county commissioners serving as the county board of public welfare. [Ch. 82.]

The Governor's approval was required for appointments, compensation, and termination (if not established by law) for all governmental positions. (Formerly the department, board, or other agency appointed its employees within the number and salary range and for the tenure established by the State board of examiners composed of the Governor, the secretary of State, and the attorney general). [Ch. 5.]

Nebraska.

The State assistance committee and the State child-welfare bureau were abolished, and their powers and duties were transferred to the State board of control. An executive secretary, the director of assistance, was provided for this board, appointed by the Governor with consent of the legislature. He was given the powers and duties previously vested in the former director of assistance (appointed by the State assistance committee and serving as its executive director) and in the State child-welfare bureau. These include relief, aid to dependent children, services for crippled children, child-welfare services, and supervision over adoption, juvenile courts, and public and private child-caring and child-placing institutions and agencies. [Ch. 191.]

Nevada.

The State Welfare Act of 1937 created a State welfare department composed of the existing State board of relief, work planning, and pension control and the officers and employees designated by the board with approval of the Governor. The board was authorized to supervise welfare activities and all public assistance in the State, including aid to dependent children and child-welfare services in cooperation with the Federal Government; to provide supervisory and advisory services to county governments in the administration of public-welfare functions; and to fix minimum standards for State-

department employees. It was designated the State agency to administer Federal funds received by the State for purposes of the Act. The boards of county commissioners were directed to make provision to maintain necessary welfare services, including compensation and travel expense of county employees engaged exclusively in welfare work. It was specified that nonconflicting provisions of the 1935 act creating the State board of relief, work planning, and pension control and authorizing county boards and stating their powers and duties are not to be affected by the 1937 act. [Ch. 127.]

New Hampshire.

A State department of public welfare was provided for, to consist of a board of three members appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the council, a commissioner of public welfare appointed by the board, and other officials and employees appointed by the commissioner, to supersede the present State board of welfare and relief on July 1, 1938. (The State board of welfare and relief was extended to June 30, 1938.) Among the duties to be vested in the new department are the development and administration of all child-welfare activities and the supervision of local administration of such services, including protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent; cooperation with State and other institutions for children, including investigation and follow-up services; care of children in foster homes; inspection of public institutions and supervision and licensing of private institutions giving care or other direct services to children who are neglected, delinquent, defective, or dependent; cooperation with the Federal Government in carrying out the purposes of the Federal Social Security Act and in other matters of mutual concern pertaining to public welfare, child-welfare services, and public assistance; and cooperation with State health authorities and county and local officials in developing and administering a plan for providing medical or other remedial care. If appointed by a court, the commissioner may act as probation officer or agent of the court. Provision was made for appointment of State and local department personnel on a merit basis in accordance with standards approved by the Governor and the council. [Ch. 202.]

New Mexico.

By the Public Welfare Act of 1937 a State department of public welfare was created, consisting of a board composed of the Governor and four persons appointed by him with the advice and consent of the senate, a director selected by the board, and other officers and employees appointed by the director. The board was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government in matters of mutual concern pertaining to public welfare or public assistance. The department replaced the former State department of the same name and was given its duties (except duties relating to health; see p. 76) and those heretofore vested in the New Mexico Relief and Security Authority and in the State child-welfare bureau, both of which were abolished. The duties of the child-welfare service of the State department of education were also transferred to the new department and this service was abolished. The powers and duties of the new department include administering of general relief, aid to dependent children, and services

for crippled children; administering or supervising all child-welfare activities, including services to children placed for adoption, services and care for homeless, dependent, and neglected children and for children in foster homes or in institutions because of dependency or delinquency, and care and service to any child in need thereof because of physical or mental defect; inspecting and requiring reports from private institutions, organizations, and boarding homes for children who are crippled, neglected, delinquent, or dependent or for handicapped or dependent adults. The department is authorized to establish local units of administration in counties or in districts to serve as its agents and to establish local boards of public welfare at its discretion and prescribe their duties. It was made the duty of the board to provide for training in public-welfare work for residents of the State, to fix standards for all positions under the act (except that of the director), and to formulate salary schedules. [Ch. 18.]

The new juvenile-court attorneys (see p. 45) were authorized to represent the State child-welfare bureau (now the State department of public welfare) in their respective divisions. [Ch. 149.]

An amendment to the act creating the State girls' welfare board, which receives delinquent girls committed by district courts, authorized payment of per diem allowance and expenses of the five members of the board. [Ch. 169.]

New York.

The State department of social welfare was designated the State agency to develop and administer a plan for child-welfare services, to accept Federal funds for such services, and to allocate and disburse them to counties, districts, and other local subdivisions. [Ch. 15.]

The State board of social welfare was empowered for a year to make regulations superseding existing law in case of change in the Federal Social Security Act between legislative sessions. [Ch. 544.]

Amendments to the public-welfare law extended the 40-percent State reimbursement for salaries of staffs administering home relief to apply also to salaries of employees of city and county public-welfare departments administering other forms of relief (with specified exceptions) and authorized payment by the State for the entire cost of relief of poor persons who have no settlement in any public-welfare district and State reimbursement of 40 percent of funds granted for poor relief to persons who have such settlement. [Ch. 358.]

North Carolina.

Amendments to the law providing for State and county boards of charities and public welfare required the Governor's approval of the appointment of the State commissioner of public welfare and provided that one member of each county board of charities and public welfare be appointed by the board of county commissioners, one by the State board of charities and public welfare, and the third by the two appointed members—or, if they are unable to agree, by the superior-court judge presiding in the district. (Formerly the State board appointed all three members.) Provision was also made for appointment of the county superintendent of public welfare (ex-

cept in Wake County) jointly by the board of county commissioners and the county board of charities and public welfare, with approval by the State board of charities and public welfare (formerly appointment was made by the county commissioners and the county board of education). Qualifications for the county superintendent were specified. [Ch. 319.]

The State board of charities and public welfare was authorized to accept and disburse Federal, State, or other money made available for relief purposes and to cooperate with any Federal agency engaged in relief activities. [Ch. 436.]

Consolidation of the welfare activities of Wake County and the city of Raleigh was authorized, and a county board of charities and public welfare was created and given power to appoint the county superintendent of public welfare. [Public Local Laws, ch. 598.]

The State board of charities and public welfare was authorized to designate the city of Rocky Mount a local welfare unit and to approve the appointment of a city welfare officer. [Public Local Laws, ch. 538.]

Oklahoma.

Laws making appropriations for welfare purposes authorized the State board of public welfare to expend sums from this appropriation for temporary relief employment for destitute able-bodied persons (as well as for relief of unemployables covered by existing law). The board was designated the coordinating agency for all relief programs in the State in projects established in cooperation with the Federal Government in which the State participates financially. The county welfare boards were designated county coordinating boards in carrying out such relief programs. [Ch. 24, art. 25.]

The State board was empowered to appoint a bonded representative of such State board to act in lieu of the county welfare board in any county when it is deemed necessary for more equitable distribution of relief funds. [Ch. 24, art. 26.]

Oregon.

The State relief committee was specifically designated the State administrative agency to cooperate with the Federal Government and with groups and agencies in the State in establishing, extending, and strengthening services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, or neglected children or children in danger of becoming delinquent and was authorized to accept and disburse Federal funds for these purposes. [Ch. 264.]

Pennsylvania.

The Public Assistance Law of 1937 created a State department of public assistance under a board consisting of seven members and the State treasurer and the State auditor general. The department has a secretary of public assistance as its executive officer. Both board and secretary are appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the senate. The department was authorized to administer public assistance, including general relief and aid to dependent children, and to assume the duties and powers of the former State emergency relief board, which was abolished. Administration of mothers' aid (see p. 25) was transferred to the new department from the State department of welfare. The department of public assistance was

authorized to receive Federal funds for assistance, to supervise their disbursement, and to cooperate with other agencies, including the Federal Government, in projects for child welfare. [Ch. 399.]

County boards of assistance appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the senate were authorized. The boards consist of 11 members in counties of the first and second class (Philadelphia and Allegheny) and of 7 members in other counties. They were given the powers and duties of the local boards of trustees of the mothers' assistance fund and the boards of trustees of the pension fund for the blind (which were both abolished as of January 1, 1938). [Ch. 399.]

An employment board of three members was created (appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the senate) to provide lists of eligibles for appointment in the State department of public assistance through competitive examination. [Ch. 395.]

The State department of welfare was given supervisory responsibility over the local authorities of institution districts by the county institution district law. This law, which repealed the numerous poor laws and abolished the office of poor director, established an institution district in each county and in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to be managed by the commissioners of the counties and by the city departments of public welfare. Administration of relief and care of the poor was made a responsibility of these institution districts, and the duties of local authorities of the institution districts were stated. [Ch. 396.]

The State department of welfare was directed to classify the State penal and correctional institutions and their inmates. [Ch. 373.]

Puerto Rico.

The social-welfare bureau of the insular department of health was given the responsibility of administering child-welfare activities, including services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and abandoned children and children in danger of becoming delinquent; encouraging development of local child-welfare agencies; cooperating with insular departments, institutions, and agencies, juvenile courts, and public and private organizations rendering service to children; and cooperating with the Federal Government in establishing, strengthening, and extending child-welfare services. The department was authorized to administer Federal, insular, and local funds made available for such purposes. [No. 76.]

Rhode Island.

The State unemployment relief commission was continued until June 30, 1939. [Ch. 2494.]

South Carolina.

A State department of public welfare was created to succeed the temporary department of the same name. It was placed under a board composed of seven members elected by the legislature outside its own membership, the chairman to be chosen from the State at large and one member to be chosen from each congressional district. The board was directed to select the State director of public welfare and was given power in its discretion to create a State advisory council of public welfare of not more than 15 members. It was made the duty of the State department to supervise the administration by

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county departments of public-assistance grants, including aid to dependent children and general relief; to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of child-welfare services as provided in the Federal Social Security Act; to investigate public and private institutions and agencies concerned with the care, custody, or training of persons or with problems of delinquency, dependency, or defectiveness. The State board was authorized to investigate and approve charitable organizations applying to the secretary of State for charters. State and county personnel must meet standards set by the State department. [No. 319.]

A department of public welfare was established in each county under a board of three members appointed by the State board or by the State director on recommendation of the county legislative delegation. The county boards were authorized to create county advisory councils of not to exceed five members. The duties of the county boards were stated, including appointment of a director, whose salary is to be paid by the State department but may be increased by the county department from local funds. [No. 319.]

An act creating the Charleston County Public Welfare Board and providing for its organization gave it the powers and duties specified in the general law creating State and county departments of public welfare, also authority for allocation, disbursement, and expenditure of all funds for aid to public health, safety, and welfare activities. [No. 240.]

A law providing a system of government for Darlington County and repealing existing laws on the subject contained provision for a county commission of public welfare appointed by the county board of directors. [No. 278.]

South Dakota.

The Social Security and Old Age Assistance Act of 1937 created a State department of social security administered by a commission of five members appointed by the Governor. The director is also appointed by the Governor. The new department succeeded the State department of public welfare and was vested with all the powers and functions of that department (except services for crippled children; see p. 69). The department was authorized to designate a local office and appoint a director for each county (or group of two or more counties) and other needed county personnel, also a county advisory committee if deemed necessary. The commission was directed to fix standards and formulate salary schedules for all employees of the department. [Ch. 220.]

The State social-security commission was empowered to receive and disburse Federal funds for child-welfare services and to conform to Federal requirements for such aid under the Federal Social Security Act. A division of child welfare to carry out the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act relating to child-welfare services was established in the new department of social security. It was given the functions of the former State child-welfare commission and was authorized to develop satisfactory standards in public agencies and private organizations caring for dependent, neglected, delinquent, or physically or mentally handicapped children; to undertake research on child welfare; to secure enforcement of the Uniform Illegitimacy Act; and to assist in enforcement of laws concerning depend-

ency, nonsupport, desertion, contributing to delinquency, child labor, and all other laws for the protection of children. [Ch. 219.]

The new department was also charged with administration of aid to dependent children. [Ch. 221.]

Tennessee.

The Administrative Reorganization Act of 1937 established a State department of institutions and public welfare to replace the State department of institutions. The new department is administered by a commissioner appointed by the Governor. [Ch. 33.]

The Welfare Organization Act of 1937 vested in the State department of institutions and public welfare the powers and duties of the former State department of institutions and its commissioner, the Tennessee Welfare Commission, and other State welfare commissions (with specified exceptions). It was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government under the Federal Social Security Act (except in unemployment compensation, maternal and child-health services, public-health services, and services for crippled children); and to administer and expend funds made available by the Federal, State, and local governments for purposes within its jurisdiction, including relief of needy citizens. It was charged with administration or supervision of all public-welfare activities of the State, including operation of the State institutions subject to its jurisdiction and all public child-welfare activities (except services for crippled children). Among the activities specified are licensing and inspection of private child-caring agencies and supervision and inspection of local public agencies and institutions; also supervision of dependent and neglected children in foster homes or institutions, especially those placed for adoption and those of illegitimate birth. For local administration a maximum of 14 regions was authorized, each consisting of one or more counties under a regional director appointed by the commissioner. Duties to be performed by the regional directors were stated. The department was directed to establish standards of services to be required of local governmental authorities under the social-security program. [Ch. 48.]

The State department of institutions and public welfare was also authorized to administer aid to dependent children, and the commissioner was made chairman of the new board of pardons, paroles, and probation. (See p. 51.) [Chs. 50, 276.]

A division of personnel was created in the State department of administration, and a merit system for the State government was established. [Chs. 33, 54.]

Texas.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 provided for a division of public welfare in the State board of control, administered by an executive director appointed by the board, to succeed to the powers and duties of the division of child welfare in the State board of control and of the Texas Relief Commission. The board through this new division was charged with administration or supervision of the public-welfare activities of the State—including general relief, aid to dependent children, and child-welfare services—and was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government under the Social Security Act. It was authorized to designate or establish local units of administration

to serve as agents of the division in counties (or in districts of two or more counties), and to establish standards and salary schedules for all positions for the administration of the act (except that of the executive director). Unpaid local boards of public welfare to serve in an advisory capacity to such units were authorized, and it was provided that when these are established the existing county child-welfare boards shall be dissolved. [Ch. 435. Lack of appropriations prevented this law from going into effect in 1937.]

Counties and incorporated cities, towns, and villages were authorized to employ and pay case workers to investigate the needs of applicants for relief. [Ch. 271.]

Utah.

By amendments to the act of 1935 creating the State department of public welfare the terms of members of the State board of public welfare were lengthened and the power to appoint the director was transferred from the Governor to the board. The department was specifically authorized to administer or supervise all forms of public assistance and welfare activities, including general relief, aid to dependent children, and aid in child-welfare activities; to fix standards of service and salary schedules and hold examinations for positions in the State or local departments; also to cooperate with the Federal Government and to make available and use—directly or through the State board of health, the State board of education, or other organization—the State funds required for receipt of Federal funds for public health, public-health nursing, vocational rehabilitation, maternal and child health, aid to crippled children, relief, and other public-welfare purposes; to promote enforcement of all laws for protection of mentally defective, illegitimate, dependent, neglected, or delinquent children and to cooperate to this end with juvenile courts and child-welfare agencies. [Ch. 88.]

The provision for optional establishment of county boards by the State board and for such organization and membership as the State board and county commissioners deem advisable was superseded by a provision specifically creating a county department of public welfare in each county—or a district department in two or more counties—each with a board of seven members composed of one county commissioner and six persons appointed by the board of county commissioners from a list submitted by them to the State board and approved by it. The local boards were required to appoint the local director from a State eligible list and to employ personnel with qualifications prescribed by the State board. [Ch. 88.]

The licensing of child-placing agencies was transferred to the State department of public welfare from the department of health. [Ch. 16.]

Vermont.

The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of three citizens to study conditions and needs of State institutions under supervision of the State department of public welfare and of the entire welfare system of the State and to report to him on or before September 1, 1937. For the expenses of the commission there was made available the unexpended balance of an appropriation of $1,000 to the house and senate legislative committees on State institutions for study of the conditions and needs of the institutions under the State department of public welfare and the State system of parole, pardon, and probation. [Nos. 227, 327.]

Washington.

A State department of social security was created to succeed to the powers and duties of the State department of public welfare, which was abolished. The chief executive officer of the department is the State director of social security, appointed by the Governor with consent of the senate. The act established six divisions in the department, each under an assistant director, designated a supervisor, appointed by the director. The director was made responsible for disbursement of funds and administration of services under the Federal Social Security Act, including aid to dependent children, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services. He was directed to perform through the division for children the duties that were vested in the division of child welfare of the former department of public welfare. [Ch. 111.]

The State department of social security was specifically made the single State agency responsible for administration of all the public-assistance programs of the State. Public assistance was defined to cover the categories listed in the Federal Social Security Act, such as aid to dependent chaildren, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services, also general relief and other public-health, medical, and welfare activities performed by the department and by boards of county commissioners, including aid to dependent children away from their own homes, medical care, and hospitalization. The board of county commissioners was authorized to serve as the county administrative agency of public assistance and to employ an administrator certified by the State department as eligible; employment of a single administrator by two or more counties was authorized. State and county advisory committees were provided for. The State director was authorized to establish, with approval of the State advisory committee, a merit system for appointment to positions in the administration of the act. [Ch. 180.]

A State institute of child-development research and service was created at the University of Washington with a director appointed by the board of regents of the university and an advisory board of not more than seven members appointed from the faculty by the president of the university. The objects of the institute are discovery of the best scientific methods of serving and developing the child, dissemination of information acquired by such investigations, and training of students for work in such fields. [Ch. 181.]

West Virginia.

An amendment to the Public Welfare Law of 1936 outlined procedure in case the condition of county funds or of county administration of that act endangers compliance with the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act for receipt of Federal grants. [Ch. 71.]

The provision in the Public Welfare Law of 1936 which included among persons eligible for general relief those financially able to maintain themselves under ordinary conditions but unable to provide needed medical or surgical care or treatment was stricken out. [Ch. 72.]

The Governor and the State departments were authorized to take any proper and necessary action to enable the State to receive the

benefit of Federal aid made available when the legislature is not in session. [Ch. 94.]

Wisconsin.

An interim committee on reorganization was established, composed of members of the legislature and a group of State officials. With approval of this committee the Governor was authorized to shift functions, divisions, boards, and bureaus of the State government, but any such transfer may be nullified if rejected by either house of the legislature within 10 day after it convenes. These provisions expire on February 1, 1939. [Extra sess., ch. 9.]

Provision was made for transfer before January 1, 1939, of certain functions of the State board of control to the new department of mental hygiene (see p. 61) and to the new department of corrections (see p. 48). [Extra sess., ch. 9.]

The law on appointment of truant officers was amended to provide that in the city of Milwaukee welfare workers or attendance officers shall have the legal authority and powers of truant officers. (Formerly 10 or more truant officers were specifically authorized.) [Ch. 102.]

Wyoming.

It was provided that the five elective State officers (Governor, secretary of State, auditor, treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction) shall comprise the membership of all State boards and commissions upon which two or more such officers are now serving under the statutes (except the board of university trustees). [Ch. 62.]

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 created a new State department of public welfare to replace the former similarly named department under a State board, composed as before of the five elective State officers, which appoints the director of the department. The department was authorized to supervise the administration by county boards of certain forms of public assistance and public welfare, to cooperate with the Federal Government as may be necessary to qualify for Federal aid for welfare services, to provide services to county governments, including organization and supervision of county departments, and to establish standards and salary schedules for employees of the State and county departments. [Ch. 88.]

A county board of five members was established for each county. (Formerly its establishment was left to the discretion of the boards of county commissioners.) Of the five members one is the superintendent of schools of the largest city or town in the county, two are appointed by the board of county commissioners (at least one outside its membership), one is appointed by the district judge, and one by the State board. The duties of county boards were specified, including appointment of a county director in accordance with standards established by the State department, administration of general relief, aid to dependent children, and provision of care for needy children not in their own homes; also assistance to enable children to take full advantage of the laws in behalf of dependent, neglected, delinquent, and defective children; and assistance in enforcement of laws for protection of children, restriction of child labor, and promotion of wholesome recreation. [Ch. 88.]

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Twenty-eight States, Alaska, and Hawaii amended their laws authorizing aid to dependent children in their own homes or enacted new measures on the subject. In three of these—Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Texas—constitutional amendments to authorize State aid were adopted. In one State—North Carolina—the new act was made dependent on continuance of Federal aid.

Alaska.

The Public Welfare Act (see p. 1) provided that aid to dependent children be administered by the new Territorial department of public welfare (formerly it was administered by the Governor). [Extra sess., ch. 3.]

Arizona.

The Assistance to Dependent Children Act of 1937 provided for aid to children under 16 years of age, established a maximum monthly allowance of $18 for the first child and $12 for each additional child in the same family, and vested administration in the new State board of social security and welfare. (See p. 2.) No maximum was stated in the former law, which was administered by the State board of public welfare. [Ch. 72.]

Arkansas.

The law creating the State department of public welfare (see p. 2) established a State-wide system of aid to dependent children under 16 years of age, amount of aid not stated, administered by the new county departments of public welfare under supervision of the State department. Conflicting provisions of existing laws were repealed. (The mothers' pension law of 1917 authorized the juvenile or county courts to grant aid to a specified amount for children under 15 years of age.) [Act 41.]

California.

The maximum age for eligibility for aid to dependent children was increased to 18 years (formerly 16), and slight modifications were made in the law as reenacted in the Welfare and Institutions Code. (See p. 3.) [Ch. 369, amended chs. 389, 390.]

Connecticut.

Discretionary power to waive State residence requirements for aid to dependent children as long as Federal aid is granted to the State for such purpose was vested in the State public-welfare council (formerly in the State board of finance and control.) [Ch. 263.]

Delaware.

The law granting aid to dependent children was revised. Administration remained vested in the State mothers' pension commission, which was given new authority to establish minimum standards for State employees administering this law. [Ch. 95.]

Florida.

The law creating the State welfare board (see p. 4) contained provisions for aid to dependent children, maximum age and amount of assistance not specified. An appropriation for aid to dependent children from the general revenue fund was included, but as this fund was depleted provisions for aid to dependent children did not go into operation in 1937. (The existing law authorizes aid to 16 years—to 18 for special reasons—with a maximum per month of $25 for one child and $8 for each additional child.) [Ch. 18285.]

Georgia.

Constitutional amendments proposed by the legislature authorizing State and local provision for aid to dependent children (see p. 5) were adopted at the election in June. (There was no existing law authorizing aid to dependent children in their own homes.) [Sess. Laws, pp. 1124, 1126.]

A law was passed providing aid to dependent children under 16 years of age and vesting administration in the county or district departments of public welfare under supervision of the new State department of public welfare. (See p. 4.) [Sess. Laws, p. 630.]

Hawaii.

The act creating the Territorial board of public welfare (see p. 5) provided for aid to dependent children under 18 years of age (formerly no age limit was specified) and vested administration in the county public-welfare commissions under supervision of the new Territorial board. (The county child-welfare boards, which formerly administered aid to dependent children, were abolished.) [Sess. Laws, p. 272.]

Illinois.

The law providing for aid to dependent children in their own homes was amended to allow payment to a conservator appointed for the mother. (Administration of aid is still vested in the juvenile court or county court.) [Sess. Laws, p. 270.]

Kansas.

Aid to dependent children under 16 years of age was authorized to be administered by the county boards of social welfare under supervision of the new State board of social welfare. (See p. 8.) No maximum allowance was specified. The mothers' aid law, authorizing county commissioners to grant $50 per family per month (or more under special circumstances) for children under 14, was not specifically repealed. [Ch. 327.]

Maine.

The mothers' aid law was repealed, and new provisions were enacted for aid to dependent children in their own homes. Administration, still vested in the State department of health and welfare, is through the municipal boards of child welfare, which superseded the municipal boards of children's guardians. [Ch. 177.]

The State department after conference with the municipal board is to decide the amount and character of aid for each case. (Formerly the State department determined the allowance, which, however, could not exceed the amount recommended by the municipal board.) [Ch. 177.]

Maryland.

Amendments to the law providing for aid to dependent children under 16 years of age specifically authorized the board of State aid and charities to supervise local administration of assistance, also to grant aid to illegitimate children under the same conditions as to other children, and legalized aid heretofore given to them. [Extra sess., ch. 3.]

Michigan.

The act to create county departments of public welfare (subject to vote on November 8, 1938; see p. 9) contained provision for aid to dependent children to be administered by the new county departments under supervision of the State department of public assistance. (The existing law authorizes the probate courts to grant mothers' aid within specified limits.) [Ch. 258.]

Minnesota.

An act amending the law on aid to dependent children placed administration (formerly vested in the juvenile courts) in the county boards of public welfare under supervision of the State board of control. [Ch. 438.]

Missouri.

Provision was made for aid in their own homes to dependent children under 16 years of age, administered by the county social-security commissions under supervision of the new State social-security commission (see p. 10). Conflicting provisions were repealed. The maximum allowance authorized by existing law was raised to $18 per month for one child and $12 for each additional child in the same home. (The existing law vested administration in the juvenile court of Jackson County, the board of children's guardians of St. Louis, and the county court or superintendent of welfare elsewhere. The age limit was 14 years in St. Louis and 16 elsewhere.) [Sess. Laws, p. 467.]

Montana.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 (see p. 10) repealed the mothers' aid law and enacted new provisions authorizing aid to dependent children under 16 years of age without specifying maximum allowances. Administration was vested in the county departments of public welfare under supervision of the State department of public welfare. (Formerly the county commissioners had full responsibility for administration, and the maximum for grants was stated.) [Ch. 82.]

Nebraska.

Amendments to the 1935 law which provided for State aid to dependent children in their own homes (based on the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act) transferred administration from the State assistance committee (which was abolished) to the State board of control. [Chs. 188, 191.]

An amendment to the mothers' pension law (which provides for county aid, administered by the juvenile courts) increased the maximum allowance to $18 for one child and $12 for each additional child. [Ch. 96.]

New Mexico.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 included provisions for aid to dependent children under 16 years of age, incorporating definition and

residence requirements in accordance with the Federal Social Security Act. Responsibility for its administration (previously vested in the county commissioners and the former State bureau of child welfare) was vested in the new State department of public welfare (see p. 12). The new law contained no specified maximum for allowances. All conflicting provisions were repealed. [Ch. 18.]

New York.

By amendment to the Public Welfare Law new provisions were enacted authorizing aid to dependent children under 16. The eligibility requirements were broadened to accord with the terms of the Federal Social Security Act. Administration is still vested in the local boards of child welfare (which were continued) or is vested in the commissioners of public welfare, under supervision of the State Department of social welfare. The former mothers' aid law was repealed. [Ch. 15.]

North Carolina.

The Aid to Dependent Children Act of 1937, which repealed the mothers' aid law, authorized aid to dependent children under 16 years of age (formerly under 14), raised the maximum allowance to $18 for one child and $12 for each additional child in the same home, and vested supervision of county-board administration in the State board of charities and public welfare, including the power to establish minimum standards for State and local personnel employed in carrying out the act. This act is to be ipso facto repealed in case of termination of Federal aid. [Ch. 288.]

North Dakota.

The Aid to Dependent Children Act of 1937 authorized aid to dependent children under 18 years of age, to be administered by the county welfare boards under supervision of the State public-welfare board, which is also to establish standards for employees of county boards. The maximum allowance was raised to $18 for one child and $12 for each additional child in the same home. (Formerly the age limit was 15 years, and administration was vested in the county commissioners.) [Ch. 209.]

Ohio.

The county administration was authorized, subject to regulations of the division of public assistance in the State department of public welfare, to provide medical, surgical, dental, optical, or mental examination and corrective or preventive treatment for any child or relative responsible for the care of a child receiving aid under the law providing for aid to dependent children. Estimates of the health needs of the persons eligible for assistance are to be included in the county administration's annual budget for aid to dependent children. [H. 544.]

Oregon.

Provision was made for administration of assistance to dependent children by county relief committees under supervision of the State relief committee. (Formerly administration was vested in the circuit court of Multnomah County and the juvenile courts elsewhere.) [Ch. 288.]

Pennsylvania.

The constitutional amendment permitting appropriations for mothers' aid, duly passed by two successive legislatures (1935 and 1937), was adopted at the election of November 7. [J. Res. No. 3–A.]

The Public Assistance Law of 1937 (see p. 14) made provision for aid to dependent children under 16 years of age (maximum allowance not specified) to be administered by the local boards of public assistance under supervision of the new State department of public assistance. (The former law, which was repealed, provided for administration by the county boards of trustees of mothers' assistance—abolished by the Public Assistance Law—under supervision of the State welfare department, and contained a maximum monthly allowance of $18 for one child and $12 for each additional child in the same home). [Ch. 399.]

South Carolina.

A law was enacted providing for aid to dependent children under 16 years of age, not exceeding $15 monthly for one child and $10 for each additional child in the same home, to be administered by the county departments of public welfare under supervision of the new State department of public welfare. (There was no existing law authorizing aid to dependent children in their own homes.) [No. 319.]

South Dakota.

A new law authorized aid to dependent children under 16 (no maximum amount specified), to be administered by the State department of social security (see p. 16), and repealed the law providing for the granting of mothers' aid to a stated maximum by the county juvenile courts. [Ch. 221.]

Tennessee.

The Aid to Dependent Children Act of 1937 provided for allowances for children under 16 years of age not to exceed $12 per month for one child and $8 for each additional child in the same home. Administration under supervision of the new State department of institutions and public welfare (see p. 17) was vested in the regional directors of the department with approval of the county judge (or judge of the juvenile court) or of the chairman of the county in which the applicant resides. (The existing law authorized $15 per month for one child under 17 and $10 for each additional child under that age in the same home.) [Ch. 50.]

Texas.

A proposal for a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for State aid to destitute children under 14 years of age an amount not exceeding $8 per month for one child and $12 per month for children of any one family was passed by the legislature and was adopted on referendum in August. [H. J. R. 26–A.]

State aid to destitute children under 14 years of age, to be administered by the division of public welfare of the State board of control, was provided for by the Public Welfare Act of 1937 (which did not go into effect because of lack of appropriations; see p. 18). (The existing law authorizes counties to pay mothers' aid for children under 16, the aid to be administered by the county court.) [Ch. 435.]

Washington.

An act providing for aid to dependent children, vesting administration in the State department of social security (see p. 19) through its division for children, reenacted provisions of the 1935 law on aid to dependent children and repealed both this and the earlier mothers' aid law (which had vested administration in the juvenile courts). [Ch. 114.]

Wyoming.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 (see p. 20) included provisions for aid to dependent children under 16 years of age, placing jurisdiction in the county department of public welfare under supervision of the new State department of public welfare. (The existing law, which was repealed, authorized aid to children under 14 years of age and vested administration in the county commissioners.) The maximum allowances were limited to the amount toward which the Federal Government will contribute. [Ch. 88.]

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Measures to provide services and care for needy children other than the relief provided by laws for financial aid to dependent children in their own homes were enacted by 30 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In many of them it was made the duty of the new department of welfare to perform child-welfare services and to cooperate with the Federal Government therein. (For reference to dependent and neglected children in new laws relating to State and local welfare departments see pp. 1–20.)

Alaska.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 (see p. 1) directed the new Territorial department of public welfare to cooperate with the Federal Government in child-welfare services and to receive and expend all funds made available for such purposes by the Federal Government, the Territory, or its political subdivisions. [3d extra sess., ch. 3.]

It was made the duty of the boards of children's guardians to furnish the department a copy of each commitment of a child to any person, institution, or association. [Extra sess., ch. 6.]

Arizona.

The new State department of social security and welfare (see p. 2) was charged with administration of all child-welfare activities and was authorized to cooperate therein with the Federal Government. [Ch. 69.]

Arkansas.

The new State department of public welfare (see p. 2) was authorized to administer or supervise all child-welfare activities and to cooperate with the Federal Government in services for the care and protection of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. [Act. 41.]

An appropriation was made for maintenance and supervision of orphan, destitute, and delinquent minor children in orphan homes and child-caring institutions not owned nor operated by the State but qualified and approved by the State board of public welfare as specified in the act. The funds are to be apportioned on a per capita basis not exceeding $100 per child per year. [Act. 232.]

California.

The law authorizing public aid to needy children was reenacted in the Welfare and Institutions Code (see p. 3). The age limit of eligibility was raised to 18 years (formerly 16). [Ch. 369, amended chs. 389, 390.]

Connecticut.

The laws regulating placement of children from another State were made applicable to corporations placing children, and the State commissioner of welfare was authorized to require a bond from any agency or institution accepting more than one child during any calendar year. [Ch. 386.]

Delaware.

An act defining dependent children and neglected children under 18 years of age and declaring such children to be wards of the State and in need of care and protection gave to the State board of charities, through its department or division concerned with child welfare, duties relating to supervision, care, custody, board, and placement of such children. Funds were made available to the board for direct use for such purposes. The board was authorized to utilize facilities of other child-welfare agencies rendering such services and to turn necessary amounts over to such agencies from funds appropriated to it. [Ch. 98.]

The requirement that a bond be filed for each child brought into the State for placement or adoption was removed from the law vesting the State board of charities with supervision over the importation of children. [Ch. 97.]

Georgia.

The Welfare Reorganization Act of 1937 (see p. 7) authorized the new State department of public welfare to administer or supervise all child-welfare activities of the State and to cooperate with the Federal Government in establishing, extending, and strengthening services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. [Sess. Laws, p. 355.]

Hawaii.

The act creating the Territorial board of public welfare (see p. 5) defined dependent children to include minors under 18 years of age, also minors under 12 who if over 12 might be adjudged delinquent children, and authorized the juvenile court to commit such children to the welfare board or commission in the judicial circuit and to provide for and obtain care and maintenance for such children. Child-caring institutions and organizations were required to be licensed by the Territorial board. [Sess. Laws, p. 272.]

The Territorial board of public welfare was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau and perform necessary acts to qualify under the Federal Social Security Act for Federal funds for child-welfare services. [Sess. Laws, p. 272.]

The Territorial board of health was authorized to make regulations, with the approval of the Governor, respecting hospitals, children's boarding homes, maternity homes, and convalescent homes. [Sess. Laws, p. 37.]

Idaho.

An appropriation was made for the support of indigent unmarried mothers and their babies and indigent prospective mothers under 21 committed to the Salvation Army and cared for by it. [Ch. 87.]

Indiana.

Amendments to the Public Welfare Act of 1936 authorized the county departments of public welfare to provide assistance for destitute children under the age of 16 years and defined a destitute child (distinguished from a dependent or neglected child). [Ch. 41.]

Iowa.

The new State department of social welfare (see p. 6) was authorized to supervise through its subdivision of child welfare all child-

welfare activities in the State and to cooperate with the Federal Government in planning, establishing, extending, and strengthening public and private services for the protection and care of children who are homeless, dependent, neglected, or in danger of becoming delinquent. [Ch. 118.]

Kansas.

The new State board of social welfare (see p. 7) was authorized to administer or supervise child-welfare activities and to cooperate with the Federal Government therein. [Ch. 327.]

Maine.

The State department of health and welfare was authorized to cooperate through its bureau of social welfare with the Federal Government in child-welfare services. [Ch. 138.]

Missouri.

The new State social-security commission (see p. 11) was authorized to administer or supervise all child-welfare activities and to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in establishing, extending, and strengthening child-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. [Sess. Laws, p. 467.]

Montana.

The new State department of public welfare (see p. 10) was authorized to administer or supervise all child-welfare activities, except those for which the State department of health is responsible, and to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau therein. [Ch. 82.]

Nebraska.

The State board of control was authorized to pay an amount not exceeding $30 per child per month for the maintenance of children from the Nebraska Home for Dependent Children who are placed by the board in private families or in boarding homes. (The former maximum was $2 per child per week.) [Ch. 202.]

Nevada.

The State Welfare Act (see p. 11) authorized the State board of relief, work planning, and pension control to supervise all child-welfare services as defined in the Federal Social Security Act and to cooperate with the Federal Government therein. [Ch. 127.]

New Hampshire.

The new State department of public welfare (see p. 12) was vested with responsibility for activities for children and for cooperation with the Federal Government in carrying out the purposes of the Federal Social Security Act and in other child-welfare matters of mutual concern. [Ch. 202.]

Notice to the State board of public welfare as to placing of infants under 3 years of age was required for placement in free homes (formerly only for placement in homes receiving compensation), but the law was made applicable only if the placement is for a period of more than 30 days. [Ch. 105.]

New Mexico.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 (see p. 12) authorized the new State department of public welfare to administer and supervise all

child-welfare activities and to cooperate with the Federal Government in administering the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act relating to child-welfare services. [Ch. 18.]

New York.

The State department of social welfare was designated the State agency to administer child-welfare services under the Federal Social Security Act and to receive Federal funds and disburse them to local subdivisions. [Ch. 15.]

The provision of the State Charities Law limiting to six the number of children in any boarding home was amended to authorize more than six children to be received in such home if they are brothers and sisters. The law requiring that boarding homes caring for more than six children be licensed as unincorporated institutions was repealed. [Ch. 304.]

The local commissioners of public welfare were specifically authorized to provide care in boarding homes or institutions for destitute minors between 16 and 18 years of age who cannot be cared for properly in their own homes. [Ch. 411.]

North Carolina.

An appropriation to the State board of charities and public welfare was authorized for the purpose of providing funds to maintain in boarding homes needy and dependent children, including children committed to the State board by the juvenile court. Children eligible for aid under the Aid to Dependent Children Act (see p. 24) are excluded from the benefits of this appropriation. [Ch. 135.]

North Dakota.

The State welfare board was authorized to pay from State funds an amount not exceeding $18 per month for children in the care of a licensed agency. [Ch. 209.]

Oklahoma.

A Santa Claus commission was created to list (with the cooperation of the Governor and the State board of public affairs) all orphans in State and State-aided orphan homes and to purchase and distribute suitable Christmas presents to such children. An appropriation for such presents was made, and the board of public affairs was authorized to receive and utilize gifts for the purpose. [Ch. 24, art. 32.]

Provision was made for four placement supervisors to serve certain State institutions, including homes for dependent children. (See p. 54.) [Ch. 26, art. 8.]

Oregon.

The State relief committee was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of child-welfare services and to receive and disburse Federal funds for such purposes. (See p. 15.) [Ch. 264.]

State aid to child-caring institutions was increased to $16 per month (formerly $14) for each dependent or neglected child over 5 years of age; $20 per month (formerly $18) for each such child under 5 years; and $16 (formerly $14) for each wayward girl between 12 and 18 years. [Ch. 236.]

Provision was made for obtaining jurisdiction in dependency proceedings over nonresident or unknown parents and parents not found in the State. [Ch. 305.]

State-aided child-caring institutions were authorized to appeal to the State board of control (whose decision is to be final) regarding any child in the institution for whom the State child-welfare commission has denied State aid. [Ch. 452.]

Puerto Rico.

The social-welfare bureau of the insular department of health was given responsibility for child-welfare activities and for cooperation with the Federal Government in the establishment, extension, and strengthening of services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and abandoned children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. [No. 76.]

South Carolina.

The new State department of public welfare (see p. 15) was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of child-welfare services as provided in the Federal Social Security Act. [No. 319.]

The name of the Dr. John de la Howe Industrial School (for dependent children) was changed to the John de la Howe School. [No. 170.]

South Dakota.

The new State department of social security (see p. 16) was authorized to perform child-welfare activities through a child-welfare division and to receive and disburse Federal funds made available for such purposes. [Ch. 219.]

Tennessee.

The Welfare Organization Act of 1937 (see p. 17) authorized the State department of institutions and public welfare to administer or supervise all child-welfare activities in the State and to cooperate with the Federal Government in establishing, extending, and strengthening services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. [Ch. 48.]

Texas.

A division of public welfare in the State board of control, authorized to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in the performance of child-welfare services in conformity with the Federal Social Security Act, was provided for by the Public Welfare Act of 1937. (See p. 17. Lack of appropriations prevented this act from going into effect during 1937.) [Ch. 435.]

It was made a felony to barter, sell, or exchange any child under 15 years of age and a misdemeanor to offer or advertise such child for barter, sale, or exchange. [Ch. 343.]

The State home for dependent and neglected children (at Waco) was renamed the Waco State Home. [Ch. 375.]

Utah.

The power to license child-placing agencies was transferred from the State board of health to the State department of public welfare. It was made a duty of the department to adopt minimum standards

for child-placing agencies seeking a license. Transfer of permanent care or custody of children under 16 years of age except to a relative within the second degree or to or by a licensed agency was prohibited except on court order. [Ch. 16.]

Washington.

The new State department of social security (see p. 19) was authorized to cooperate through its division of children with the Federal Children's Bureau in child-welfare services under the Social Security Act. [Ch. 114.]

West Virginia.

The State department of public assistance was authorized on approval of the State advisory board to maintain assembly institutions for the temporary care, maintenance, and training of children and other persons needing institutional care and protection. [Ch. 73.]

Wyoming.

The home for orphans and dependent children in Natrona County was designated the State children's home. [Ch. 25.]

ADOPTION AND CHANGE OF NAME

Laws regulating adoptions were enacted for seven States and the District of Columbia. One of the seven (Tennessee) and an eighth State (New Mexico) passed measures relating to change of name. (Laws relating to birth records of adopted persons are summarized on p. 36. For reference to adoption in new laws relating to State and local welfare departments, see pp. 1–20.)

California.

Annulment of adoption was authorized in cases in which a child shows evidence, after the decree of adoption, of feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, or insanity. [Ch. 366.]

Delaware.

The law regulating adoptions was reenacted, and new provisions were included, authorizing consent by the State board of charities in lieu of parent or guardian under certain conditions, defining an abandoned child for whom parental consent to adoption is not required, and providing that during the 1-year period before the final decree is issued the State board of charities shall visit the child as often as it deems necessary (formerly at least once every 3 months) and that on recommendation of this board the court may waive the 1-year period before issuance of final decree if prior to filing of the petition the child has lived a year or more in the petitioner's home. The clerk of the court that decreed the adoption is to mail a certified copy of this action together with certain other information to the State board of charities. [Ch. 187.]

District of Columbia.

A revision of the adoption law passed by Congress provides for petition to the district court and adds new provisions requiring investigation by the board of public welfare (unless already made by an agency approved by the court) if the person to be adopted is under 21 years of age, a report to the court within 60 days, 6 months' residence in the petitioner's home before final decree, privacy of court records, and notice of final decree to the bureau of vital statistics. This bureau is to make a new birth record and to seal the old one, which thereafter is to be opened only on court order. [Public No. 370, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

New Hampshire.

Probate judges were authorized to order an investigation and report by a probation officer as to petitions for adoption or appointment of guardian for minors under 18. [Ch. 143.]

New Mexico.

Persons over the age of 14 years (formerly adults only) were authorized to petition the district courts for change of name. [Ch. 162.]

North Carolina.

The requirement of actual residence of 1 year in the State for children to be adopted was limited to children born outside the State. [Ch. 422.]

South Dakota.

It was made the duty of the clerk of a court decreeing adoption to forward a certified copy of such action within 10 days to the director of vital statistics. [Ch. 13.]

Tennessee.

The filing of petitions for adoption and change of name by nonresidents (formerly limited to residents of the State) was authorized in cases of children placed for adoption by or through an institution or agency. The written consent of such institution or agency was required. [Ch. 310.]

Texas.

Parental consent to adoption was made unnecessary in certain cases of abandonment or desertion. The consent of the judge of the juvenile court, if there is such a court, otherwise of the judge of the county court, was declared sufficient. [Ch. 490.]

CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

Five States enacted measures for the benefit of unmarried mothers and of children born out of wedlock. In addition, some of the new laws relating to State and local welfare departments (see pp. 1–20) gave these departments responsibility for such children. (Laws relating to birth certificates of such children are summarized on p. 36.)

Idaho.

An appropriation was made for the support of indigent unmarried mothers and their babies and indigent prospective mothers under 21 years of age committed to the Salvation Army and cared for by it. [Ch. 87.]

Maryland.

Children of illegitimate birth were specifically included in the law providing for aid to dependent children. (See also p. 23.) [Ch. 39.]

New York.

Care in their own homes for children born out of wedlock was made a responsibility of towns and cities. Formerly the counties were responsible. (Relief that cannot be provided for such children in their own homes remained a county responsibility.) [Ch. 411.]

North Carolina.

Proceedings for the establishment of paternity, formerly brought before any court (including juvenile and domestic-relations courts) inferior to the superior courts, were limited to superior courts, county or city recorder's courts, and municipal courts. [Ch. 432.]

Failure to support an illegitimate child under 14 years of age (formerly 10) was made a misdemeanor. [Ch. 432.]

Oregon.

Privacy of hearings was authorized in trials for the establishment of paternity. [Ch. 324.]

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Laws relating to birth records were passed by 13 States and the District of Columbia. In 10 of these States and in the District of Columbia the change affects records of adoption or records of illegitimate births. For provisions regarding records in the new adoption laws of Delaware and the District of Columbia see page 33.

Connecticut.

The provision for issuance of abbreviated birth certificates in cases of adoption was repealed. [Ch. 84.]

Idaho.

Provision was made for filing with the State bureau of vital statistics certificates of adoption decrees and affidavits of legitimation of children by the subsequent marriage of the parents, also for the issuance of new birth certificates with no indication of adoption or legitimation. [Ch. 139.]

Illinois.

Provision was made for issuance of new birth certificates after decrees of adoption, and the form was specified. It was provided that no copy of a birth certificate shall indicate adoption, legitimacy, or illegitimacy. [Sess. Laws, p. 1006.]

Kansas.

The State registrar of vital statistics, who is charged with keeping records of illegitimate births, was directed to complete the files and records thereof since the creation (1911) of the central division of vital statistics. [Ch. 277.]

Maryland.

The State registrar was directed to make a new birth certificate upon satisfactory proof of the subsequent intermarriage of the parents of an illegitimate child or of a court order relating to parentage or adoption. The original certificate and all papers pertaining to the new certificate are to be placed under seal and opened only on order of court or on written order of the State registrar. It was made the duty of the clerks of the equity courts to transmit a report of each decree of adoption or adjudication of paternity and of each revocation of any such decree to the bureau of vital statistics of the State department of health. [Ch. 49.]

Massachusetts.

The law providing for privacy of certain birth records and prohibiting transmission of such records to the town of residence of the parents was amended to apply also to records of birth of children of abnormal sex. [Ch. 78.]

Oregon.

The State board of health was authorized to issue without charge abbreviated birth certificates for children entering school or applying for work permits, and for similar uses. (See p. 80.) [Ch. 400.]

Pennsylvania.

The legislature further regulated the contents of birth and death certificates and provided that certified copies of birth records of illegitimate children are not to be issued except to the child or the mother or on court order. [No. 103.]

South Dakota.

It was made the duty of the clerk of a court decreeing adoption to send a certified copy of such action within 10 days to the director of vital statistics. [Ch. 13.]

Tennessee.

Provision was made for a system of recording the births that occurred in the State prior to January 1914. The records are to be under the immediate supervision of the division of vital statistics of the State department of public health. The division of public welfare of the State department of institutions and public welfare is to cooperate in maintaining the records. [Ch. 260.]

Texas.

The requirement that birth certificates indicate whether the birth was legitimate or illegitimate was repealed, also the provision that the name of the father of an illegitimate child shall not be given on birth certificates. [Ch. 480.]

Vermont.

The law requiring the clerk of the town in which the births occur to transmit certified copies of the birth records to the clerk of the town of the parents' residence was amended to except records of illegitimate births. The register of the probate court was required to send a certificate of each order granting, vacating, or avoiding adoption, and of each change of name granted by the court, to the clerk of the town in which the birth occurred, to be filed with the original birth record. Provision was made for obtaining and recording birth certificates for persons born in the State for whom no certificate has been filed or recorded. [No. 67.]

MARRIAGE

The minimum marriage age for one or both parties was raised in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and three States—Florida, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. A waiting period between application for marriage license and its issuance was required in the District of Columbia and four States—Illinois, Maryland, Tennessee, and West Virginia—and between issuance of a license and solemnization of the marriage in New York. Measures relating to health certificates of applicants were enacted in Puerto Rico and in five States—Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

Delaware.

It was made unlawful to advertise within the State the performance of marriage in another State. [Ch. 185.]

District of Columbia.

The minimum age for marriage was raised to 18 years for males and 16 for females (formerly 16 for males, 14 for females). A 3-day period was established between date of application for a marriage license and its issuance. [Public, No. 265, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

Florida.

The issuance of a marriage license was prohibited to any male under 18 years of age or any female under 16 with or without parental consent unless the applicants are parents or expectant parents. (Formerly the minimum age was 14 years for boys and 12 for girls, but parental consent was required for all persons under 21.) [Ch. 18021.]

Hawaii.

The minimum marriage age for girls was raised to 16 years (formerly 15). [Sess. Laws, p. 154.]

Illinois.

Application for license to marry was required to be made at least 3 days and not more than 30 days before issuance of such license. [Sess. Laws, p. 908.]

A physician's certificate that both parties are free from venereal disease, based on physical examination and laboratory tests made within 15 days before date of issuance of the marriage license, was made a prerequisite for such license. [Sess. Laws, p. 910.]

Maryland.

A waiting period of 48 hours between application for a marriage license and its issuance was made compulsory except on court order waiving this requirement. Clerks of the court were forbidden to make public the fact of application until after issuance of the license. [Ch. 91.]

Michigan.

A physician's certificate that both parties are free from venereal disease, based on a physical examination and laboratory tests made

within 15 days prior to application for marriage license, was made a prerequisite to issuance of such license. [No. 207.]

Minnesota.

Amendments to the marriage and divorce laws specifically prohibited marriage of persons under 15 years of age and declared marriages solemnized within the State to be absolutely void if either or both parties are under 15. [Ch. 407.]

New Hampshire.

A physician's statement that both parties are free from syphilis in a stage likely to become communicable, based on laboratory tests made within 30 days, was required to be filed with every application for a marriage license. The act is to take effect October 1, 1938. [Ch. 186.]

New York.

A 72-hour interval was required between issuance of a marriage license and solemnization of the marriage, but provision was made authorizing a court to waive this requirement for specified reasons, and also authorizing the children's court to permit the immediate marriage of a girl between 14 and 16 years of age, under certain conditions. [Ch. 294.]

North Dakota.

Marriage of a minor under the supervision or custody of a juvenile court or a State training school without an order from the court or the superintendent of such school was prohibited and made subject to annulment. Aiding, abetting, or encouraging such a marriage was declared a misdemeanor. [Ch. 158.]

Oregon.

A new law subject to vote at the next election (1938) requires both parties (formerly only the man) applying for marriage license to present a physician's sworn certificate that he finds them free from contagious or infectious venereal disease, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, insanity, drug addiction, or chronic alcoholism. (Formerly only venereal disease was covered by certificate.) In case a physician decides than an applicant is ineligible for a marriage license he shall delay issuance of the health certificate and refer the matter for study and examination to a committee appointed by the State board of eugenics. Appeal may be taken to the circuit court in case of refusal of license on the basis of the committee's finding. [Ch. 434.]

Puerto Rico.

The marriage of persons with certain mental abnormalities or transmissible diseases was prohibited; medical certificate showing freedom from such condition was required of both applicants to a marriage license; and annulment was authorized if marriage of such persons is contracted. [Ch. 133.]

Rhode Island.

The minimum age for marriage was raised to 18 for males and 16 for females (formerly 14 for males, 12 for females) but issuance of licenses to persons under these ages was authorized when permission is obtained from the domestic-relations court after certain procedure, including investigation and report by the State department of public welfare. [Ch. 2504.]

Tennessee.

A new marriage law included provisions prohibiting the issuance of a marriage license to persons under 16 years of age (formerly 14 for males, 12 for females) and requiring a 3-day period between application for a license and its issuance. Both restrictions may be suspended on order of the judge or chairman of the county or probate court or the judge of the juvenile court. [Ch. 81.]

West Virginia.

A 3-day waiting period was required between application for marriage license and its issuance. Court order waiving this period was authorized. [Ch. 124.]

Wisconsin.

An amendment to the marriage law requires both parties (formerly only the man) to present a medical certificate, issued within 15 days prior to the application for license, showing freedom from syphilis. [Ch. 311.]

The district attorney was empowered to file objection to issuance of a marriage license. (Formerly only specified relatives had this power.) [Ch. 184.]

OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS

Legislation relating to offenses against minors was enacted in a number of States.

Laws regulating the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to minors and the presence of minors in places where such beverages are sold were enacted in Alaska and in seven States:

Alaska [Ch. 78]
Delaware [Ch. 249]
Idaho [Ch. 44]
Maine [Chap. 90]
New Jersey [Ch. 135]
New Mexico [Ch. 130]
North Carolina [Ch. 49]
Pennsylvania [No. 346]

Changes in the law concerned with kidnaping and related offenses, in most cases increasing the penalty prescribed, were enacted by 10 States:

Arkansas [Acts 20, 134]
Colorado [Ch. 131]
Georgia [Sess. Laws, p. 489]
Idaho [Chs. 15–17]
Nevada [Ch. 59]
New Hampshire [Ch. 20]
New Mexico [Ch. 81]
Ohio [H. 44]
South Carolina [No. 106]
South Dakota [Ch. 95]

Eleven States enacted laws (summarized below) to protect minors from physical or moral injury by declaring that certain acts that cause or might cause such injury are statutory offenses or by increasing the penalty for such acts.

California.

The maximum punishment for certain sex offenses against minors under 14 years of age was increased. [Ch. 545.]

Colorado.

Injunction was authorized for the violation or threatened violation of the law prohibiting distribution, publication, or sale of obscene books, prints, and the like; and the penalty for their sale or distribution was increased. [Chs. 132, 133.]

Delaware.

It was made a misdemeanor for any person to make false charges against a minor for the purpose of having such minor committed to a reformatory. [Ch. 203.]

Nebraska.

A clarifying change was made in the law relating to contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child who is delinquent or dependent as defined by existing law; and a new law made it a misdemeanor to encourage, cause, or contribute to delinquency or dependency of a child under 18 so that the child becomes or will tend to become delinquent or dependent. [Ch. 97.]

New Hampshire.

The new juvenile-court law (see p. 45) made contributing to delinquency of a minor an offense and established a penalty of $500 fine or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. The law authorized probation or suspended sentence or release before trial on bond conditioned on the promotion of the future welfare of the child. [Ch. 152.]

New York.

An amendment to the Penal Law made persons of any age (formerly over 18) liable for carnal abuse of a child between 10 and 16 years of age. [Ch. 691.]

North Carolina.

Tattooing a person under 21 years of age was declared a misdemeanor. [Ch. 112.]

North Dakota.

Contributing to delinquency or dependency of a minor was made a misdemeanor. [Ch. 157.]

Texas.

It was made a felony to barter, sell, or exchange any child under 15 years of age and a misdemeanor to offer or advertise such child for barter, sale, or exchange. [Ch. 343.]

Vermont.

It was made unlawful to sell or give tobacco in any form to a minor under 17 except on written order or consent of parent or guardian. (Formerly cigarettes were excepted, and the prohibition applied only to minors under 16). [Ch. 213.]

Certain sex offenses against children under 16 years of age were made punishable by imprisonment in the State prison of not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years. [Ch. 211.]

Washington.

The law relating to sex offenses was made more strict. [Ch. 74.]

DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE COURTS

Legislation affecting young offenders and juvenile and family courts was enacted in 26 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In New York, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico commissions were established for specified purposes, including the study of questions involving the treatment and care of juvenile delinquents; in Michigan a child-guidance institute was established for similar purposes. A new juvenile court was created in Alabama. A new family court was authorized for Philadelphia, Pa., but the law was held unconstitutional. (For mention of delinquency in new laws relating to State and local welfare departments, see pp. 1–20.)

Alabama.

A juvenile court was created for Jackson County, the judge to be appointed by the Governor from a list of three eligible persons submitted jointly by the county board of education and the county child-welfare board. [1936–37 extra sess., No. 135.]

The courts exercising criminal jurisdiction in Montgomery County were given discretionary power to transfer to the juvenile and domestic-relations court for treatment as juvenile delinquents minors between the ages of 16 and 18 years charged with crime before such courts. The powers of the advisory board of the juvenile and domestic-relations court were restricted. [1936–37 extra sess., No. 131.]

The salary of the judge of the juvenile court for Mobile County was increased. [1936–37 extra sess., No. 21.]

Arkansas.

The juvenile-court department attached to the attorney general's office was transferred to the State department of public welfare. [Act 41.]

California.

The Welfare and Institutions Code (see p. 3) includes a chapter reenacting the juvenile-court law with slight modification. The juvenile court was authorized to order medical care and surgical attention for a person concerning whom a petition has been filed, if there is no parent or guardian capable or willing to authorize such action. [Ch. 369.]

Delaware.

A law restating the authority of the juvenile courts for Kent and Sussex Counties and for Wilmington and New Castle County specified exclusive legal jurisdiction over classes heretofore under their jurisdiction (including also dependent children, who had been removed from the jurisdiction of the court of Wilmington and New Castle County in 1935). The new law specifically stated that this jurisdiction should not affect the jurisdiction of the court of general sessions and the orphans' court and the authority of the State board of charities and other

agencies administering services with respect to the supervision, care, custody, board and placement of dependent and neglected children. [Ch. 205.]

The judge of the juvenile court for Kent and Sussex Counties was authorized to establish the salary for probation officers, not exceeding a total of $1,800 annually. (See p. 51.) [Ch. 204.]

Hawaii.

The death penalty was prohibited for minors under 18 years of age at the time of conviction. [Sess. Laws, p. 161.]

Illinois.

An act making an appropriation to the State department of welfare for specified purposes included an item for salaries and other expenses for organizing groups to aid in the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency. [Sess. Laws, p. 150.]

Indiana.

An additional method was provided for review by the appellate court and the supreme court of judgments and orders of trial courts, including juvenile courts. Details of procedure were stated. [Ch. 76.]

The judge of any court in which a petition for divorce, temporary separation, or annulment involving minor children has been filed was authorized to request the judge of the juvenile court to refer the matter to a probation officer, who is to investigate and report to the judge making the request. [Ch. 298.]

An amendment to the law creating a juvenile court in Marion County (containing Indianapolis) raised the qualifications for eligibility for election as judge of such court, empowered the judge to appoint two or more juvenile referees with specified qualifications (one to have the same qualifications as the judge, one to be appointed from that element of the population which provides the greatest per capita case load of such court), and authorized the judge to fix their salary, which is not to exceed $4,000 per year for any referee. [Ch. 298.]

Kansas.

The prohibition on imposing the death penalty for persons under 18 years of age was extended to those who were under 18 when the crime was committed. [Ch. 210.]

Maine.

Technical changes were made in the provisions for commitment of minors by municipal courts to conform to the 1933 law which extended the jurisdiction of these courts to minors under 17 years of age. [Ch. 197.]

Maryland.

The compensation of the magistrate for juvenile cases in Washington County was increased. [Ch. 432.]

Michigan.

The Michigan Child Guidance Institute was created to inquire into the causes of child delinquency; to improve the method of treatment of delinquent, neglected, and defective children; and to coordinate the work of public and private agencies in examining and caring for such children. The regents of the University of Michigan were

constituted the board of trustees. Any person under 21 years of age may be admitted to the institute for examination. Its facilities are to be available to hospitals and institutions receiving State funds and to juvenile courts. Any public official, school teacher, or other responsible individual may refer children for examination. [No. 285.]

It was provided that a person held to be a delinquent child before attaining the age of 17 years and made a ward of the court may in the discretion of the court remain a ward until 19 years of age, during which time the court may exercise such control and make such orders as it makes in the case of any juvenile delinquents, except that such a child may not after attaining 17 years be committed to an institution nor confined in the place of detention provided by counties for children under 17. (Juvenile-court jurisdiction beyond 17 years of age previously covered only wayward minors.) [No. 298.]

Minnesota.

Amendments to the juvenile-court law provided for notice to the State board of control and report by it before final order of commitment of children to the board or to the State public school; provided for payment by the county for medical care and treatment ordered by court; and added details as to cost of proceedings concerning a child who is a resident of another county. [Extra sess., Ch. 79.]

Nebraska.

To encourage, cause, or contribute to delinquency or dependency so that a child under 18 becomes or will tend to become delinquent or dependent was made a misdemeanor. Formerly the law covered only cases in which the child was already dependent or delinquent. [Chs. 95, 97.]

New Hampshire.

The law providing for concurrent jurisdiction in municipal and justice courts over dependent and delinquent children under 17 years of age was repealed, and a new juvenile-court law was enacted vesting in municipal courts exclusive original jurisdiction over cases of delinquent and neglected children under 18, with continuing jurisdiction to 21 years of age. Authority was given to transfer to the superior court cases of offenses that would constitute felony if committed by an adult. Provisions were included requiring investigation of the home conditions and history of the child and the circumstances of the offense charged and authorizing physical and mental examination if necessary. The court was empowered to order physical or mental treatment of children before it and to commit feeble-minded or insane children to a State institution. Contributing to delinquency was made a statutory offense, and the penalty was stated. [Ch. 152.]

New Mexico.

A juvenile-court attorney was authorized for each judicial district. This officer is to represent the district in all matters relating to delinquent, dependent, and neglected children and to persons who contribute to such delinquency, dependency, or neglect; in truancy cases; and in all other matters arising in the juvenile court; also to represent in his district the State health department and the State child-welfare

bureau (replaced by the State department of public welfare; see p. 12) in all matters involving the public-health and welfare laws of the State. Unless otherwise provided the district attorneys are to be the juvenile-court attorneys and are to receive additional salary for such additional services. [Ch. 149.]

New York.

A joint legislative committee was created to investigate existing facilities, public and private, for the care and treatment of children under the jurisdiction of children's courts and of minors 16 to 18 years of age under the jurisdiction of other courts and the advisability of changes in the present method of dealing with the latter group. The committee was directed to report to the legislature on or before April 1, 1938. An appropriation was made available. [Ch. 900, p. 2043.]

Specific authorization was given to permit children alleged to be neglected or physically handicapped and children required as witnesses to be brought into the courtroom of the New York City domestic-relations court on direction of the presiding judge. Support orders were authorized for minors to 17 years of age (formerly to 16 only), and authority was given for issuance of support orders for minors over 17, not only in case of continuing physical or mental disabilities, but also in other exceptional circumstances. Some changes were made in details of procedure. The act is to take effect October 1, 1938. [Ch. 726.]

North Carolina.

Provision was made for an assistant judge of the domestic-relations court of Mecklenburg County and also for an assistant judge of the juvenile court of this county. [Chs. 251, 268.]

North Dakota.

Contributing to delinquency or dependency of a minor was made a misdemeanor. [Ch. 157.]

Ohio.

A revision and codification of the juvenile-court laws included some new provisions. A juvenile court within the probate court, presided over by the probate judge, was established in each county that has no independent juvenile court nor court of domestic relations; the definitions of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children were modified; and the jurisdiction of the court was widened to include exclusive original jurisdiction over crippled children, wayward children, and children who have violated a Federal law, and over persons over 18 charged with an offense committed while under 18 years of age; jurisdiction to determine custody of a child not a ward of another court; concurrent jurisdiction in cases for the establishment of paternity and in divorce and alimony actions involving care and custody of children; also jurisdiction concerning care, custody, and support of children certified by another court after a divorce has been granted by such other court. Hearings are to be without a jury and in the discretion of the judge may be conducted in an informal manner. The public is to be excluded. [S. 268.]

Pennsylvania.

An act held unconstitutional on July 7, 1937 (*Margiotti* v. *Sutton*, 193 A. 250) authorized establishment of a family court for Philadel-

phia County, with four judges elected for a 10-year term. The court was to be given exclusive jurisdiction (vested in the municipal court of Philadelphia) over actions and proceedings involving delinquent, neglected, and dependent children under 16; children under 21 suffering from epilepsy or nervous or mental defect; contributing to delinquency, dependency, or neglect; appointment of guardians of children before the court as delinquent, dependent, or neglected; nonsupport and desertion; custody; disorderly children and certain wayward minors 16 to 21 years of age; establishment of paternity; streetwalkers of any age; and concurrent jurisdiction with the orphans' court over adoption of persons under 21. Details of organization of the court and of procedure were stated, including provisions relating to probation. [No. 107.]

Puerto Rico.

A critical survey of the administration of justice was authorized to be made through the University of Puerto Rico, a report to be presented at the next regular session of the legislature. Among fields to be covered are the organization and operation of juvenile courts and the program for the treatment and prevention of criminality. [No. 88.]

Rhode Island.

A juvenile-court commission was created for a term ending May 31, 1938, to be composed of 10 citizens appointed by the Governor from nominations by specified groups. The commission was directed to study the laws affecting juveniles in the State, to consider transferring the jurisdiction of the present juvenile courts to the domestic-relations division of the superior courts, and to consider the establishment of one juvenile court for the entire State. It was directed to report to the general assembly at its 1938 session and to present a revision of all laws affecting the juvenile courts in the State. [Ch. 2508.]

South Carolina.

Modifications of the act creating a domestic-relations court in Charleston County increased the court's jurisdiction to include persons charged with interfering with the marital relations between a husband and wife and persons whose presence is necessary to the proceedings, and authorized the court to hear and determine without a jury matters over which it has equity jurisdiction, including support, custody, and separation. [No. 61.]

Tennessee.

The board of visitors and supervisors of the Memphis juvenile court was abolished, and its duties were transferred to the city council. The council was authorized to assign the conduct and operation of this court to the department of the municipal government it deems advisable and to impose on the commissioner of such department duties and responsibilities for the efficient operation of such court. [Private Acts, No. 490.]

Texas.

A minimum age of 10 years was included in the definition of delinquent child. [Ch. 492.]

A juvenile board was authorized for counties of 220,000 to 320,000 inhabitants (Bexar County, containing San Antonio), with power to approve and supervise probation officers and superintendents of all institutions and other places used chiefly by the county for training, education, support, or correction of juveniles. [Ch. 46.]

Vermont.

The juvenile jurisdiction formerly vested in both justice and municipal courts was restricted to municipal courts; in counties in which there is no municipal court the Governor was authorized to designate one justice of the peace as a special justice to hear cases under the juvenile-court law. [No. 135.]

Notification to the State probation officer by the juvenile court immediately on the filing of a petition concerning a dependent, neglected, or delinquent child was made compulsory (formerly optional with the court). [No. 136.]

Washington.

In place of the authorization for trial by jury in juvenile-court cases a provision was substituted directing that all cases be tried without a jury. [Ch. 65.]

Wisconsin.

A State department of corrections was created and given management and control of all State reformatories and correctional institutions, certain powers over local jails, responsibility for aftercare and community supervision of all delinquents and—within the limits of appropriation—for prevention of delinquency and crime. By January 1, 1939, all powers and duties of the State board of control and other State agencies relating to reformatories or corrections are to be transferred to the new department. [Extra sess., ch. 9.]

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Seventeen States passed laws relating to probation and parole, several creating new State boards or departments.

In addition a number of States passed the uniform acts relating to supervision of out-of-State parolees (which applies also to probationers), fresh pursuit, attendance of witnesses from without the State in criminal proceedings, and criminal extradition. (For reference to probation in new laws relating to State and local welfare departments, see pp. 1–20.)

Arkansas.

The State penal board was designated the State board of pardons and paroles and was vested with additional powers and duties. (Its authority covers adults only.) [Act 178.]

California.

The authorization for deputy and assistant probation officers for Solano County was repealed, also the provision for probation officers in Placer County. [Ch. 846.]

Delaware.

The judge of the juvenile court of Kent and Sussex Counties was authorized to fix the salary (not provided for in the law establishing this court) of the probation officer or officers, not to exceed a total of $1,800 annually, and to allow actual travel expenses. The two counties are to share equally the cost of salaries, travel, and other court expenses. [Ch. 204.]

Georgia.

The law authorizing the appointment of probation officers by the superior courts of counties was amended to provide for such appointment by the city court in Bibb County (containing Atlanta), tenure to be at will of the appointing judge. [Sess. Laws, p. 485.]

Idaho.

Probate and justice courts were authorized to withhold judgment or suspend execution of sentence and to put the defendant on probation. [Ch. 60.]

Kansas.

It was made the duty of judges of the district court in Sedgwick County (containing Wichita) to appoint a parole officer at $1,500 per annum to act for all divisions of the court and to assist the judges in obtaining full compliance with the terms of all probations and paroles. [Ch. 207.]

Maine.

The law providing for juvenile probation officers was amended to agree with the 1933 law, which raised the age jurisdiction of the

court to include children under 17 years of age (formerly under 15). [Ch. 238.]

Michigan.

A State department of corrections was created and vested with duties of the former prison commission of the State welfare department. The new department is to include a bureau of probation. The provisions of the act were restricted to adults, but among the duties stated for the assistant director in charge of the bureau of probation was cooperation in promoting measures for effective treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency. It was made the duty of the State department of public assistance (if that department is established; see p. 9) and the probate courts to furnish to the department of corrections, on request, information concerning any person who has a previous record as a juvenile probationer. (The duties and powers of the corrections commission of the State welfare department, which has jurisdiction and control over the State industrial school for girls, boys' vocational school, and training school for women, are to be transferred to the department of public assistance, if that department is established.) [No. 255.]

The power to appoint probation officers was transferred from the Governor to the new State department of corrections, as were also certain powers and responsibilities concerning probation that were formerly vested in the State welfare department. **[No. 256.]**

Minnesota.

The maximum salary of the probation officer of the municipal court of Minneapolis was increased, and this officer was authorized to appoint an assistant probation officer, subject to approval of the judge, at a specified salary. [Ch. 273.]

Missouri.

A State board of probation and parole was created, and duties relating to parole, commutation of sentence, pardon, and reprieve, formerly vested in the commissioners of the department of penal institutions and in the intermediate reformatory parole board, were transferred to the new board. Details of organization, powers, and duties were given. [Sess. Laws, p. 400.]

The judges of the circuit and criminal courts of the State and of the court of criminal correction of St. Louis and the boards of parole created to serve such courts were authorized to suspend imposition or execution of sentence and place defendants on probation. [Sess. Laws, p. 400.]

The salary of the juvenile probation officer was increased in Greene County (containing Springfield) and in Jasper County (containing Joplin). [Sess. Laws, p. 201.]

Montana.

The authority of judges in each judicial district or in any county thereof to appoint probation officers was restricted to judges having juvenile jurisdiction. The district judge having juvenile jurisdiction in Cascade County (containing Great Falls) was authorized to appoint for the county one chief probation officer at a salary not

exceeding $200 per month and a deputy probation officer at a salary not exceeding $150 per month. [Ch. 117.]

New Hampshire.

A State board of probation was created and its powers and duties were stated, including employment of a director and probation officers (limited to four within the next 2 years), for whom the qualifications, powers, and duties were specified. The board, with the approval of the Governor and the council, is to fix and pay salaries of the probation officers appointed by it. Municipal courts in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants were required—and other courts were permitted—to appoint one or more qualified probation officers for their respective courts. The court is to fix and the town is to pay salaries of the officers appointed by the court. All courts were authorized to suspend imposition or execution of sentence and to place the defendant on probation for not more than 5 years. (The authorization in the old juvenile-court law for appointment of juvenile probation officers was not included in the new juvenile-court law. See p. 45.) [Ch. 143.]

Oklahoma.

Four new positions of placement supervisor were created, with specified qualifications and salary. These officers are appointed by the State board of public affairs and act under its supervision. They are to serve specified State training schools and homes for dependent children, also such other schools and institutions as the State board of public affairs finds necessary. They were specifically directed to cooperate with probation officers, truancy officers, courts, and all other agencies and organizations concerned with children, to find homes or work for children when desirable, to study the environment in which paroled children are to be placed, and to visit such children regularly until their majority. The placement supervisors are to report to the institutions and in case of a paroled child to the juvenile judge of the county in which the child may be. [Ch. 26, art. 8.]

Provision was made for a county probation officer in any county of 45,000 or more inhabitants containing a city of 25,000 or more (Garfield, Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Tulsa Counties) and for assistant probation officers in any county of 80,000 or more containing a city of 50,000 or more (Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties). The judge of the county juvenile court was authorized to appoint these officers. [Ch. 35, art. 10.]

Pennsylvania.

The law establishing a family court for Philadelphia (held unconstitutional; see p. 46) included therein a probation department to take over the probation work of the probation officers of the municipal court of Philadelphia relating to cases of delinquent, dependent, and neglected children. [No. 107.]

Tennessee.

A division of pardons, paroles, and probation was created, under a board consisting of the commissioner of the State department of institutions and public welfare and two other persons. The former

advisory board of pardons and the board of parole were abolished, and their duties and functions were transferred to the new board. The powers and duties stated for the new board relate only to pardon and parole, but the board is to obtain the complete criminal record, including the record of any children's court, for each prisoner given an indeterminate sentence. [Ch. 276.]

Vermont.

The legislative committees on State institutions (see p. 18) were directed to study the State system of parole, pardon, and probation. [Ch. 327.]

Wisconsin.

The new State department of corrections (see p. 48) contains a division of parole and probation. [Extra sess., Ch. 9.]

INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT MINORS

Ten States and Hawaii passed laws relating to institutions for delinquent minors. (For reference to such institutions in new laws relating to State and local welfare departments, see pp. 1–20.)

Georgia.

The maximum age of boys who may be committed to the State training school for boys on conviction of crime not punishable by death or imprisonment for life was raised to 18 years (formerly 16), and the State prison commission was authorized to transfer to this school any prisoner under 18 now in a penal institution. The commission was authorized to provide proper training and camps for convicts between 16 and 21 years of age and to segregate them from contact with confirmed criminals. The commission was also given exclusive right to determine (except as specially provided by law) the institution in which each person convicted of misdemeanor or felony is to serve his sentence. [Sess. Laws, p. 758.]

The Governor was authorized to accept land in Bibb County donated for the colored division of the State training school for girls. [Sess. Laws, p. 682.]

Hawaii.

The Territorial board of industrial schools was authorized to place children under its care in suitable homes. [Sess. Laws, p. 153.]

Maryland.

The house of reformation (for colored boys) at Cheltenham was made a State institution and renamed the Cheltenham School for Boys. [Ch. 70.]

Michigan.

The duties and powers of the corrections commission of the State welfare department, which has jurisdiction and control over the State industrial school for girls, boys' vocational school, and training school for women, are to be transferred to the department of public assistance if that department is established (see p. 9). [No. 255.]

Minnesota.

The State board of control was directed to pay an amount not exceeding $10 to each inmate on discharge from the State training school for boys (at Red Wing) or the State home school for girls (at Sauk Center.) [Ch. 110.]

New York.

The superintendent of the State training school at Warwick was authorized to pay for the care of any boy paroled from the school when in his opinion there is no fit parent, relative, guardian, or friend to whom the boy might be paroled and suitable care cannot otherwise be given. An appropriation was made for this purpose. [Ch. 736.]

The Westfield State Farm (reformatory for women at Bedford Hills) was reserved for females between the ages of 16 and 30. [Ch. 354.]

North Carolina.

The maximum age for admission of delinquent boys to the Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School (at Rocky Mount) was raised to 20 years (formerly 18). [Ch. 116.]

The training school for Negro boys (at Hoffman) was named the Morrison Training School. [Ch. 146.]

The superintendents of the State industrial schools were authorized to grant conditional releases to inmates and to make final discharges under rules adopted by the board of trustees or managers of the institution. [Ch. 145.]

A method was provided for restoring citizenship to persons convicted of crimes for which rights of citizenship are forfeited, when they have received suspended sentence and met the condition imposed—that they enter one of the State industrial schools and remain until lawfully discharged. [Ch. 384.]

Pennsylvania.

A new institution was authorized, to take the place of the present State industrial school at Huntingdon. [No. 376.]

Provision was made for transfer of the inmates of the State industrial school at Huntingdon to the new State industrial school on its completion. The school at Huntingdon is then to become the State institution for defective delinquents and is to receive mentally defective persons over 15 years of age convicted of crime, or held by a juvenile court to be juvenile delinquents, or now detained under sentence in a penal or correctional institution. [No. 224.]

Tennessee.

Commitment of boys under 12 years of age to the State training and agricultural school (at Nashville) was prohibited except on conviction for a capital offense. Trial judges having jurisdiction over boys under 18 years of age convicted of certain serious offenses were authorized to suspend sentence whenever they deem this for the best interest of the boy and of society. The clerk of any court convicting a boy was required to furnish a transcript of the proceedings to the commissioner of institutions and to such other constituted authority as is proper. [Ch. 304.]

Texas.

A minimum age of 10 years was established for admission to the State training school for boys and the State training school for girls, and these schools were reserved for delinquents (formerly open to dependents also). The commitment of feeble-minded, epileptic, or insane persons to these institutions was prohibited. The Waco State home (see p. 31) was reserved, with certain exceptions, for young children, but is still available for juvenile delinquents transferred from correctional schools under certain conditions. [Ch. 492.]

Institutions for delinquent minors in counties of 220,000 to 320,000 inhabitants were placed under the new juvenile board (see p. 48). [Ch. 46.]

Vermont.

The State industrial school (at Vergennes) was renamed the Weeks School. [No. 137.]

Authority was given to transfer to the State industrial school, on written order of the Governor issued at the request of the commissioner of public welfare, persons under 21 years of age sentenced to the house of correction and confined therein. [No. 216.]

RECREATION

Laws providing for new or improved recreational facilities or regulating certain types of amusement were enacted in 16 States.

Colorado.

A law regulating endurance contests was enacted. [Ch. 164.]

Georgia.

Permission of the county authorities was made a prerequisite to the operation of public dance halls, boxing or wrestling arenas, and amusement places operated for profit outside the limits of incorporated cities or towns in counties of 3,000 or more inhabitants. [Sess. Laws, p. 624.]

Indiana.

Cities and towns were empowered to construct and operate swimming pools. [Ch. 15.]

Maryland.

County commissioners (also the legislative bodies of incorporated cities and towns) were authorized to establish or maintain reasonable facilities for public recreation directly or by contract. [Ch. 155.]

Licenses from the county commissioners were required in specified counties for the establishment or operation of certain commercial amusements, including public dance halls. The commissioners were authorized to establish rules and regulations and to revoke any license for violation. [Ch. 234.]

A license obtained from the clerk of the county court was required for operating or maintaining a dance hall or holding a dance or certain other amusement or entertainment for pay in Garrett County. No dance may be held on Sunday. The county commissioners and the county peace officers are to be allowed admission to the dance or entertainment. [Ch. 169.]

Exhibition of motion pictures on Sunday in parts of Anne Arundel County (including Annapolis) and in Garrett County was authorized under specified conditions. Dances on Sunday in Annapolis were also authorized. [Chs. 3, 117, 400.]

Minnesota.

All political subdivisions were authorized to acquire recreational facilities and to operate programs of public recreation and playgrounds independently or in cooperation. Where school funds or school property are used the State board of education is to establish minimum qualifications for local recreational directors and instructors. [Ch. 233.]

A law applicable to the city of Winona authorized establishment and maintenance of public playgrounds and public skating rinks. [Ch. 198.]

Nebraska.

A tax levy to establish a fund for playground and recreational purposes was authorized for the city of Omaha. [Ch. 176.]

Cities of the second class (less than 5,000 inhabitants) and villages were empowered to acquire land for swimming pools. [Ch. 35.]

New Jersey.

Marathons, walkathons, and skatathons were prohibited. [Ch. 166.]

A new law, which authorized the boards of freeholders of second-class counties to purchase land and construct and maintain buildings for public recreation and public health and welfare, provides for the operation of summer camps for undernourished or underprivileged children of the county. [Ch. 54.]

New York.

Provisions were enacted for the establishment of summer vacation camps for children of school age. [Chs. 791, 792.]

North Carolina.

A park and recreation commission was created for the city of Monroe and its powers and duties were stated, including provision, equipment, and control of playgrounds, tennis courts, and swimming pools. [Public Local Laws, ch. 71.]

North Dakota.

Dances were prohibited in places where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage or in premises adjoining such places. Failure of sheriff, police, and other specified officers to enforce the act rigidly was declared ground for removal from office. [Ch. 124. As a referendum petition was filed against this measure it will not go into effect unless approved at the next general election.]

Oklahoma.

Marathon dances, walkathons, and similar endurance contests were prohibited. [Ch. 15, art. 5.]

Rhode Island.

The council of the town of Westerly was authorized to grant licenses for Sunday motion pictures and other entertainments and amusements. [Ch. 2482.]

South Dakota.

Cities and towns were authorized to construct, equip, maintain, and operate swimming pools. [Ch. 180.]

Cities, towns, villages, and counties were authorized to establish, equip, and maintain public playgrounds and recreation systems. [Ch. 190.]

Tennessee.

Counties and municipalities were authorized to provide supervised recreational systems. [Ch. 307.]

Washington.

Marathon dances and other endurance contests were prohibited. [Ch. 103.]

Wisconsin.

Cities and villages were given the right to set aside and barricade certain streets for the safety of children in coasting or other play. [Ch. 419.]

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Laws relating to the care and treatment of mentally diseased and defective persons were enacted in 22 States and in Puerto Rico. In two of these—Maryland and Massachusetts—provision was made for commissions to study the entire subject of the mentally defective in the State; in two others—Pennsylvania and Washington—new State institutions were created; in four—Arizona, Indiana, Minnesota, and Oregon—laws were enacted with a view to the establishment of new institutions. (For reference to mental defectives in new laws relating to State and local welfare departments, see pp. 1–20.)

Arizona.

The legislature requested the Governor to have a thorough investigation made of institutional care and treatment of mentally diseased persons, looking toward the establishment in the State of a modern psychopathic institution. [2d extra sess., H. Con. Res. No. 1.]

Arkansas.

The new State department of public welfare was authorized to supervise and license private institutions and agencies providing services or care to feeble-minded persons and to administer or supervise all mental-hygiene work in the State except care of persons in the State hospital for nervous diseases. [Act 41.]

California.

The Welfare and Institutions Code of 1937 (see p. 3) revised and reenacted the law relating to mentally irresponsible persons. Details of procedure for commitment of feeble-minded persons and of epileptics under 21 years of age and of organization and operation of the Sonoma State Home and of the Pacific Colony were restated. [Ch. 369, amended ch. 699.]

Connecticut.

The charter of the city of Hartford was amended to provide for a social-adjustment commission to consist of the mayor ex officio and six electors appointed by him. All powers and duties vested in the former board of social-adjustment commissioners concerning mentally defective persons between 16 and 21 years of age were transferred to the new commission, which was also made responsible for community supervision of such minors having intelligence quotients between 45 and 75, as determined by local school authorities, and for their placement in industry. [Special Acts, No. 393.]

Georgia.

The new State department of public welfare (see p. 4) was authorized to administer or supervise all mental-hygiene work, including the operation of all State institutions for the care of mentally ill or feeble-minded persons and noninstitutional care for this group. [Sess. Laws, p. 355.]

A State board of eugenics was created, and provision was made for the sterilization of certain defective inmates of State institutions. [Sess. Laws, p. 414.]

Indiana.

A commission, composed of the board of trustees of Muscatatuck Colony (for feeble-minded), the budget director, the administrator of the State department of public welfare, and one other person to be appointed by the Governor, was created to determine whether the colony should be expanded and developed to accommodate feeble-minded children and provide for their education and training or be reserved for adult feeble-minded and an additional institution be established for children. If the commission determines to expand the present institution it is to prepare plans and, on approval thereof by the budget committee and the Governor, construct additional buildings and install equipment; if it decides on a new institution it is to select a site and prepare plans and, on approval of the budget committee and the Governor, to purchase land, erect buildings, and install equipment. [Ch. 231.]

Details of the law providing for sterilization of certain feeble-minded persons for whom application for commitment has been filed were amended. [Ch. 132.]

The procedure as to sterilization of mentally defective inmates of State institutions was modified. [Ch. 244.]

Maine.

The admission of insane minors to a hospital or a State institution for the insane was limited to such minors over 12 years of age. [Ch. 62.]

The State department of health and welfare was authorized to determine the order of admittance of feeble-minded persons to the Pownall State School (formerly specified in the law). [Ch. 153.]

Maryland.

The Governor was directed to appoint a commission of nine persons to survey the needs and existing facilities for care and treatment of insane and mentally defective persons living in the State and to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature in 1939. [J. Res. No. 4.]

Massachusetts.

A commission of seven persons appointed by the Governor was established to investigate and study the whole matter of the mentally diseased in their relation to the Commonwealth, including the work of the department of mental diseases. [Resolve ch. 7.]

Michigan.

The State hospital commission (formerly in the State welfare department) was made an independent body. Various laws relating to care and treatment of mental defectives were consolidated into one act outlining the organization, powers, and duties of the commission and revising and consolidating laws establishing hospitals for the insane, homes and schools for the feeble-minded and epileptic, and institutions for discovery and treatment of mental disorders. The commission's duties include the undertaking and promotion of studies of the causes, the nature, and the methods of care, treatment, and

prevention of insanity, feeble-mindedness, and epilepsy and the development and conduct of a State-wide mental-hygiene program. [No. 104.]

The State psychopathic hospital at the University of Michigan was transferred to the board of regents of the university to be used as a neuropsychiatric institute for the care and treatment of persons who are suffering from mental diseases but who have not been committed by the court as insane, feeble-minded, or epileptic. The institute is to have a clinic for the study of prevention of mental illness and for training and research in all phases of mental diseases. [No. 85.]

Minnesota.

The authority of the State board of control to place in a home, hospital, or other place or institution under its control feeble-minded or epileptic persons committed to it was enlarged to authorize the board to exercise general supervision over such persons outside any institution, through a child-welfare board or other authorized agency. [Ch. 31.]

The legislature requested the State board of control to make a survey for the location of a new hospital for the feeble-minded and to report to its next session. [Res. No. 21.]

Montana.

The facilities of the State training school at Boulder were increased by transfer to this institution of buildings and equipment of the school for deaf and blind (which was transferred to Great Falls). [Ch. 43.]

Nevada.

Care of indigent feeble-minded minors in the Nevada State Hospital for Mental Diseases was required to be only temporary and at State expense, pending transfer to institutions in neighboring States, which the superintendent of the Nevada hospital finds have facilities available for the proper care and education of such minors. Transportation from the Nevada State Hospital for Mental Diseases and the cost of care and education in the institution in the neighboring State are to be charged against the county from which the child was committed. [Ch. 205.]

New York.

Care of mentally handicapped children which can be given in their own homes was made a responsibility of towns and cities. Formerly the counties were responsible. (Care of such children that cannot be provided in their own homes remained a county responsibility.) [Ch. 411.]

North Carolina.

The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of seven members to determine ways and means of providing more suitable and adequate instruction in the public schools for exceptional children and to make recommendations to the Governor and legislature of 1939. [Res. 51, p. 955.]

Admission to the industrial farm colony for feeble-minded women over 16 years of age was denied to any woman adjudged by a competent authority to be epileptic or insane or of such low mentality

or so markedly psychopathic as to prevent her from profiting by the training program of the institution. [Ch. 277.]

The superintendent of the Caswell Training School was given power to pay children for work done at the school, the total of such payments being limited to $1,000 in any fiscal year. [Ch. 275.]

It was provided that any feeble-minded, epileptic, or mentally diseased person for whom the State eugenics board has authorized sterilization may be admitted to the appropriate State hospital for such operation. [Ch. 221.]

Ohio.

Various laws relating to mentally handicapped persons were repealed, and a comprehensive new measure was enacted, which created a division of mental diseases in the State department of public welfare and stated its powers and duties relating to the care and treatment of mental defectives, including insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic. [H. 545.]

Oregon.

Authority was given for the appointment of a special interim committee to study and report to the legislature of 1939 ways and means of financing the building of a psychiatric hospital on the campus of the University of Oregon medical school. (This was in pursuance of the report and recommendation of the special committee appointed by the Governor in 1933 to consider establishment of such a hospital and also of a traveling clinic.) [S. Con. Res. 7.]

The State board of higher education was authorized to extend the benefits of the child-guidance clinic of the department of psychiatry of the University of Oregon medical school to all counties of the State. (This measure also is based on the report of the special committee appointed by the Governor in 1933.) [Ch. 291.]

School boards were authorized to provide home instruction for mentally handicapped persons 6 to 20 years of age, inclusive. [Ch. 408.]

Pennsylvania.

Amendments to the education law included provision that children between 8 and 16 years of age reported as gravely retarded in school work and those between 6 and 16 reported as not being properly educated and trained because of exceptional physical or mental condition be examined by an approved mental clinic or by a public-school psychologist or psychological examiner (formerly by the school medical inspector). Children so examined and found uneducable in the schools may be reported to the State department of welfare (which thereafter is to be responsible for their education and training). [No. 478.]

Provision was made for a State institution for defective delinquents. See p. 54.) [Nos. 224, 376.]

Puerto Rico.

An Insular board of eugenics was created, and sterilization was authorized for certain inmates of institutions receiving public funds. [No. 116.]

South Carolina.

The law permitting sterilization of defective inmates of penal and charitable institutions of the State was reenacted with slight modification. [No. 125.]

Washington.

The Western State Custodial School was created for the care, confinement, training, and employment of defective and feeble-minded persons between 6 and 21 years of age. [Ch. 10.]

West Virginia.

Preference in admission to the West Virginia Training School for Mental Defectives was required to be given to children 7 to 14 years of age, inclusive, of the moron type who are capable of being trained and of attending to their own physical needs (formerly preference was given to "children and women of child-bearing age"). The admittance of deaf or blind persons and persons suffering from epilepsy, tuberculosis, or leprosy was prohibited. The superintendent was authorized to discharge inmates as well as to parole them. [Ch. 102.]

Wisconsin.

A State department of mental hygiene was created, charged with supervision and control over State hospitals for the insane and mentally defective; psychiatric field work; aftercare and community supervision and—within the limits of its appropriation—functions relating to prevention. By January 1, 1939, all powers and duties of the State board of control or any other agency relating to mental hygiene are to be transferred to the new department. [Extra sess., ch. 9.]

County and city superintendents of schools were required to obtain information as to mentally handicapped children under 21 residing in their school districts and to report annually to the State superintendent. [Ch. 128.]

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PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Laws relating to physically handicapped children were enacted in 31 States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Alaska, Puerto Rico, and 19 of these States made provision for services to crippled children and for cooperation with the Federal Government in such services; to be administered by the welfare department in 7 States—Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia (in which the welfare department may delegate its authority to some other State department), Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington; by the health department or board in 10 States—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota—and in Puerto Rico; by a department to be established by the commissioner of health in Alaska; and by the crippled children's commission in Michigan. (For reference to physically handicapped children in new laws relating to State and local welfare departments, see pp. 1–20.)

Alaska.

The commissioner of health was directed to establish a department charged with prescribing and carrying out a general plan for the hospitalization, care, and treatment of crippled and otherwise deformed children and those suffering from conditions likely to result in crippling or deformity. The commissioner is to administer the department, to cooperate with the Federal Government, and to receive and expend money made available for services to such children from the Federal Government or from the Territory or its political subdivisions. [Ch. 79.]

Arizona.

The new State department of social security and welfare (see p. 2) was directed to establish and administer a program of services for crippled children, to cooperate therein with the Federal Government, and to receive and expend funds made available for such services by the Federal Government or the State or from other sources. [Ch. 69.]

Arkansas.

The new State department of public welfare (see p. 2) was authorized to supervise or to administer aid and services to crippled children and to cooperate with the Federal Government therein. [Act. 41.]

California.

The State school for the blind was authorized to provide special social-service courses for blind residents of the State who have collegiate training and to issue a special certificate on completion of such course. [Ch. 854.]

An amendment to the law providing for testing the sight and hearing of all public-school pupils authorized the use of records of

such examinations as evidence of need for the special educational facilities provided for physically handicapped children and included details for obtaining equipment for such tests. [Ch. 190.]

Colorado.

An act was passed authorizing the bureau of home and school service in the State department of education to cooperate with the Federal Government in establishing, extending, and improving services for the education of physically handicapped children between 6 and 21 years of age. [Ch. 78. A bill—S. 1634—was introduced in the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress to provide Federal funds for such educational services but was not reported from committee during 1937.]

Connecticut.

The State department of health, which in 1935 was designated the State agency to receive and administer Federal funds for aid to crippled children, was by a new act designated the agency also to administer a program of services for children who are crippled or suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. The commissioner of health (authorized by the 1935 law to create an advisory board to assist him in making plans and allotting funds) was given specific authority for extending and improving services for locating such children and for providing them with care and aftercare. He was given final administrative responsibility for all activities on behalf of such children provided for in the act, for disbursement of State or Federal funds for these purposes, and for cooperation with the Federal Government in the exercise of the powers granted. [Ch. 430.]

The definition of educationally exceptional children was amended to apply to children who require special educational training or school privileges "because of some physical, mental, or other handicap." [Ch. 109.]

The upper age limit of physically handicapped children for whom application for admission to institutions receiving State funds must be reported to the State department of health was raised to 21 years (formerly 18). [Ch. 311.]

Delaware.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to administer a program of services for indigent crippled children and to supervise such services not directly administered by it; to cooperate with the Federal Government in developing, extending, and improving such services, also with State and private agencies; and to receive and expend Federal, State, and other funds therefor. [Ch. 85.]

The State board of education was given power to provide for the care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies, also of blind children too young or too backward to enter schools for the blind, and to contract for the care of such children until they become 8 years of age in any institution in or outside the State having facilities for such services. [Ch. 30.]

District of Columbia.

The change of jurisdiction of hospitals to the health department (see p. 73) resulted in change of jurisdiction over crippled children. [Public, No. 172, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

Georgia.

The new State department of public welfare was designated the State agency to supervise the administration of a program of services for crippled children; to cooperate with the Federal Government in developing, extending, and improving such services; and to receive and expend Federal, State, and other funds made available therefor. The department was authorized to delegate the authority provided for in this act to any other department as authorized by the Welfare Reorganization Act of the same session (see p. 4). [Sess. Laws, p. 370.]

Hawaii.

The new Territorial board of public welfare (see p. 5) was authorized to cooperate with the department of public instruction and with other public and private authorities for the education of children in conservation of eyesight and prevention of blindness and may recommend for sight-saving classes or for the Territorial school for the blind any children certified by a reputable oculist as fit subjects for instruction therein. The board was authorized, with approval of the school authorities, to conduct or supervise vision tests of school children. [Sess. Laws, p. 284.]

Illinois.

Admission to schools and classes for children between 3 and 21 years of age who are deaf or blind or have defective vision was specifically limited to such children who are of sound mind. [Sess. Laws, p. 1115.]

Indiana.

Amendments to the Welfare Act of 1936 specified that public or private hospitals (in addition to the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital) in which crippled children may be placed are to be selected and approved by the State board of public welfare; and that procedure for placing a crippled child in any such hospital is to be in accordance with rules and regulations of the State department of public welfare and is to conform to the procedure for placing in the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital. It was made the duty of the attending physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife or reporting a birth to report any visible congenital deformity within 30 days after the birth. The report is to be filed with the State department of public welfare, its contents to be solely for the department's use in performance of duties regarding crippled children and not to be open to the public. Certain additional responsibilities concerning the care of crippled children were vested in the State department of public welfare. [Ch. 41.]

Maine.

The State department of health and welfare was authorized to administer through its bureau of health a program of services for crippled children in accordance with the terms of the Federal Social Security Act and to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau therein. [Ch. 139.]

Maryland.

The State department of health was made the State agency to administer a program of services for crippled children and to supervise

such services not directly administered by it; to cooperate with the Federal Government in developing, extending, and improving such services; and to receive and expend Federal, State, and other funds therefor. (Formerly administration was vested in the board of State aid and charities.) [Ch. 158.]

Massachusetts.

A special unpaid commission was created to investigate certain educational matters, including city and town employment of visiting teachers, State reimbursement to cities and towns offering instruction to physically handicapped children in their homes, and provision of instruction in lip reading for children with defective hearing in public and private schools. The commission was directed to file its report with recommendations and drafts of legislation by December 1, 1937. [Resolve ch. 38.]

Cities and towns were authorized to appropriate money for eyeglasses and spectacles for needy school children 18 years of age and under. [Ch. 185.]

Michigan.

In a revision of the Crippled Children's Act the organization and duties of the crippled children commission were restated and new duties were added in accordance with the Federal Social Security Act, including cooperation with the Federal Government. The duty of the county probate judges to commit children for treatment was not disturbed, but it was made the duty of the commission (or of a person or agency approved by it) to make a physical, mental, and financial investigation for each child and to report thereon to the judge, also to be responsible for the child after the order of commitment. Provision was made for care and education of children who require custodial care. The designation and compensation of convalescent homes in addition to hospitals and clinics was authorized, and the commission was given primary responsibility for investigation of crippled children included in the school census and for obtaining custodial care and treatment in public or licensed private institutions providing such care and treatment. The commission was authorized to regulate hospital rates and fee schedules. The expense of operating the clinics, including compensation of surgeons and medical specialists, the cost of appliances and other necessities, the transportation, and the cost of investigational and medical reports on crippled children are to be paid by the State, but 50 percent of the cost for custodial cases is to be recharged to the counties. [Ch. 158.]

The State schools for the deaf and for the blind were transferred from the State welfare department to the State board of education. [No. 263.]

Missouri.

The education of deaf children between 6 and 17 years of age was made compulsory, with exceptions similar to those made for other children. [Sess. Laws, p. 453.]

An amendment to the law regarding surgical and medical treatment and care in the State university hospital of children afflicted with any deformity, or with a malady resulting from deformity that probably can be remedied, authorized use of other hospitals approved by the board of curators of the State university. [Sess. Laws, p. 197.]

Montana.

The new State department of public welfare (see p. 10) was authorized to provide services for crippled children in cooperation with the Federal Children's Bureau. [Ch. 82.]

Provision was made for transfer of the State school for the deaf and blind in September 1937 from its buildings at Boulder to the new building erected for it at Great Falls. The institution at Boulder is to be used for additional housing and educational facilities for the State training school for feeble-minded. [Ch. 43.]

Nebraska.

A State crippled children's committee of nine members to be appointed by the Governor was created to serve in an advisory capacity to any State agency legally charged with supervision and administration of services to crippled children. A crippled child was defined as any person under 21 years of age with specified defects. Provision was made for a special census of crippled children. Any physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife in attendance at the birth of a child with visible congenital deformities was required to file report thereof to the proper State agency within 30 days after the birth. [Ch. 190.]

The purposes of the State schools for the deaf and blind were restated to include vocational training of their pupils. [Ch. 199.]

Nevada.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to administer a program of services for crippled children and to supervise the administration of such services not directly administered by it; to cooperate with the Federal Government therein; and to receive and expend Federal, State, and other funds made available for such purposes. [Ch. 119.]

New Hampshire.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to administer a program of services for crippled children and to supervise the administration of such services included in the program but not directly administered by it; to cooperate with the Federal Government therein; and to receive and expend Federal, State, and other funds made available for such purposes. [Ch. 58.]

New Jersey.

The special educational facilities accorded to blind, deaf, and crippled children were extended to the near blind, the hard of hearing, and all physically handicapped children of school age; and provision was made for special classes for physically handicapped children in hospitals and other institutions. Each board of education was required to make a register of physically handicapped persons in the district under 21 years of age and to send copies at least annually to the State commissioner of education, who is to transmit copies of the state register thereof to the commission for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons. [Ch. 89.]

Every physician, nurse, parent, or guardian attending or having charge of a child under 6 years of age who is totally deaf or whose hearing is impaired was required to report at once to the State department of health. If such child is not receiving adequate care and

treatment the State director of health is to refer the case to the appropriate welfare or other official agency which may provide care and treatment. If the case is referred to a welfare officer and he approves the provision of medical and surgical care and treatment, the cost—when the parent is unable to pay—is to be a charge against the municipality. The director is to report the disposition he makes of each case to the State commissioner of education. When the commissioner deems it desirable he is to send to the parent, guardian, official, or agency information as to facilities for the education of such children. [Ch. 31.]

New Mexico.

The Public Welfare Act of 1937 (see p. 12) authorized the new State department of public welfare to administer aid or services to crippled children, to supervise the administration of services not directly administered by it, and to cooperate with the Federal Government therein. [Ch. 18.]

The Carrie Tingley Crippled Children's Hospital was created for the care and treatment of indigent crippled children in cooperation with the State department of welfare. Nonresident children and children who are not indigent may be admitted. The hospital is under control of a board of directors of three persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The building erected and equipped for this hospital at Hot Springs (in Sierra County) was transferred to its control. [Ch. 13.]

New York.

The State department of health was designated the State agency to administer that part of the Federal Social Security Act relating to the care and treatment of crippled children; to cooperate with Federal, State, and local authorities therein; and to receive and disburse Federal funds made available for such services. [Ch. 15.]

A temporary State commission was appointed to study existing facilities for locating deaf children and those hard of hearing or likely to become deaf, also existing provisions for medical care to prevent or ameliorate deafness and for special education and training of totally or partly deaf children. The commission was directed to report to the legislature with recommendations on or before February 15, 1938. [Ch. 743.]

The law as to education of deaf children in State institutions was amended lowering the age of eligibility to 3 years of age (formerly 5), permitting extension of the educational period to 21 years of age (formerly authorized for 3 years beyond a 12-year educational period), making the expense of tuition and maintenance a State charge for all children (formerly only for destitute children), and opening the schools for the blind to children who are both deaf and blind.) [Ch. 439.]

Care of physically handicapped children that can be given in their own homes was made a responsibility of towns and cities. (Formerly the counties were responsible.) Care of such children that cannot be provided in their own homes remained a county responsibility. [Ch. 411.]

Ohio.

A resolution, which recited in its introduction that no provision had been made in the social-security program for the care of cripples

between 18 and 65 years of age nor for rehabilitation of the blind, created a commission on rehabilitation of the handicapped to study the possibilities of rehabilitating visually handicapped persons and crippled persons and to report to the legislature on or before the third Monday of its 1939 session. [H. J. Res. 50.]

Oklahoma.

The State board of education was authorized to establish a special program of instruction in the detection of hearing deficiency in public-school children and in the teaching of supplementary lip reading to children found to have a significant hearing deficiency. An appropriation was made for the purpose. [Ch. 34, art. 5.]

Oregon.

The State relief committee (which by Laws of 1935, ch. 303, was designated the State agency to apply for and receive Federal grants for crippled children, to disburse or supervise the disbursement of such funds, and to adopt, carry out, and administer a plan for such purposes) was by a new act designated the agency to administer a program of services for children who are crippled or suffering from conditions which lead to crippling and to supervise such services included in the program but not directly administered by it. The committee was given specific powers. The dean of the medical school of the University of Oregon was directed to serve, without additional compensation, as medical director of the crippled children's program and was given power to establish qualifications of medical, nursing, and other personnel employed in connection with services for crippled children and to establish standards of medical practice, nursing, and other services, and diagnostic clinics. [Ch. 265.]

Pennsylvania.

The State department of public instruction was directed to supervise the eye and ear tests of pupils (which are required to be made at least once during each school year by medical inspectors of school districts). Provisions were included regarding methods of testing and the appointment of specialists to assist the medical inspectors. [No. 547.]

It was made the duty of every physician, nurse, parent, or guardian having charge of a minor under 6 years of age who is totally deaf or whose hearing is impaired to report at once to the State department of health. This department was directed to make investigation through the county medical directors and to notify the medical inspector of the school district if the child is not receiving adequate care and treatment and the parents are unable to provide it—in which case the medical inspector is to provide care and treatment at the expense of the district or the Commonwealth. The department is to report the disposition of the case to the State superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent, when he deems it desirable, is to inform the parent or guardian as to educational facilities for such children. [No. 554.]

Puerto Rico.

The insular department of health was designated the insular agency to apply a program of services for crippled children or children suffering from diseases which leave them crippled and to super-

vise such services included in the program but not directly administered by it; to cooperate with the Federal Government in developing, extending, and improving such services; and to administer funds made available therefor by the Federal or the insular government or by local subdivisions or from other sources. [No. 76.]

Rhode Island.

The State department of public health was designated the State agency to administer a program of services for crippled children and to supervise the administration of such services included in the program but not directly administered by it, to cooperate with the Federal Government, and to accept and disburse Federal and other funds made available for these purposes. [Ch. 2546.]

South Carolina.

The annual appropriation act contained a provision designating the State board of health the agency to expend State and Federal funds for aid to crippled children. [No. 383, sec. 58.]

South Dakota.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of crippled children's services in accordance with the Federal Social Security Act and to receive, administer, and disburse Federal and State funds made available for such services. [Ch. 231.]

Tennessee.

The commission for crippled children's service (formerly in the office of the adjutant general) was transferred to the State department of public health. (See p. 78.) [Ch. 33.]

Texas.

The rehabilitation division of the State department of education was authorized to provide dental service for crippled children. (Provision of medical and surgical services was already authorized.) [Ch. 207.]

Washington.

The new State department of social security (see p. 19) was authorized to establish and administer through its division of children a program of services for crippled children and to supervise the administration of services included in the program but not directly administered by it; to cooperate with the Federal Government, and to receive and disburse Federal, State, and other funds made available for such services. [Ch. 114.]

Provision was made for the establishment and supervision of "special schools" for physically or mentally defective children, "opportunity schools" for pupils who are overage or oversize for their grade; and "remedial schools" for pupils who are handicapped, underprivileged, or retarded. [Ch. 179.]

Wisconsin.

The crippled children's division of the State department of public instruction was authorized to receive and disburse Federal funds for services to crippled children (formerly received by the State emergency board and allotted by it). It was also made responsible for the academic elementary and high-school education of crippled chil-

dren and for the administration of any Federal funds that may be made available therefor. The law specified that records of crippled children assembled by the division and provisions for aftercare and for diagnosis through field clinics should cover all such children from birth to 21 years of age. City and county superintendents of schools were required to obtain information as to physically or mentally handicapped children from birth to 21 years of age residing in their school districts and to report annually to the State superintendent. The division was directed (so far as funds are available) to assist counties in financial stress to provide care in the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children for crippled children committed by the county courts; and approval by the division was made compulsory before commitment is certified by the county. Cardiac cripples were included within the term "crippled child." [Ch. 128.]

Information relating to cases of congenital deformity or physical defect received by the secretary of the State board of health was required to be sent to the crippled children's division of the State department of public instruction (formerly to the State board of control). [Ch. 136.]

County judges were required to notify the crippled children's division of the State department of public instruction as soon as applications have been filed for commitment of crippled children to a hospital. The division is then to forward to the judge any available information regarding previous medical recommendations. Judges were authorized in emergency cases to commit children immediately without waiting for such information. [Ch. 239.]

Physicians treating or visiting any person having poliomyelitis were required to report immediately to the State board of health as well as to the local health authority. [Ch. 136.]

CHILD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Laws for the protection of child health and public health in general were passed in a number of States. One of these—New Mexico—created a State department of public health. Nine States—Georgia, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota—and Puerto Rico specifically authorized cooperation with the Federal Government in a program of maternal and child-health services.

A few States passed laws (not included in this analysis) increasing the powers of counties or cities in regard to establishment or maintenance of local hospitals.

Several States made a health certificate a prerequisite to the issuance of a marriage license (see p. 38).

The Uniform Narcotic Drug Act was enacted in the following States:

Idaho [Ch. 131]
Iowa [Ch. 114]
Michigan [No. 343]
Minnesota [Ch. 74]
Missouri [Sess. Laws, p. 344]
Tennessee [Ch. 255]
Texas [Ch. 169]
Wyoming [Ch. 117]

Alaska.

An addition to the law providing for physical examination or inspection of school children placed such examination under the general supervision of the Territorial health officer and authorized him to expend an amount not exceeding $1 per year per pupil out of funds appropriated for this purpose. [Ch. 30.]

Arizona.

In August the third special session of the legislature returned to the county boards of supervisors the responsibility for medical care and hospitalization of the indigent sick (except in the case of the State welfare sanitorium), which had been vested in the new State department of social security and welfare created in March at the regular session. (See p. 2). [3d extra sess., ch. 4.]

Arkansas.

Free medical care and treatment in a hospital not to exceed 21 days a year were authorized for any indigent person on application to the county welfare director. If the hospital deems this insufficient the State commissioner of public welfare may grant 30 days more. Cooperation with the Federal Government in matters pertaining to free medical treatment and hospitalization of indigent sick was authorized. Children and expectant mothers were constituted a preferred class, to be given preferential treatment when and where necessary. [Act 115.]

Provision was made for instruction in the public schools concerning the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system. [Act 168.]

A civil-service commission and merit system were established by a law applicable to the city of Little Rock. The city health officer was included among specified officials exempted from operation of the law. [No. 322.]

California.

The county superintendent of schools was authorized to employ one or more nurses with specified credentials to supervise the health of pupils in any elementary-school district not employing a nurse as a physical inspector. [Ch. 609.]

The law relating to the prevention of blindness due to ophthalmia neonatorum was reenacted as part of a new Business and Professions Code, but its provisions were not materially changed. [Ch. 399, amended ch. 419.]

The law relating to trained attendants (to care for the sick) was also reenacted without material change as part of this code. [Ch. 399, amended ch. 417.]

The law regulating the practice of nursing, also reenacted as part of the same code, raised the educational requirements for examination. [Ch. 399, amended ch. 416.]

The legislature approved amendments to the charter of the city and county of San Francisco, which had been ratified by the electors in March. One provision established a health-service system for the municipal employees. [Con. Res. No. 38, ch. 58, p. 2790.]

Colorado.

A new law defined ophthalmia neonatorum and stated the duty of the State board of health in regard to preventive measures, including determination of the prophylactic to be used and its gratuitous distribution, with instructions for use, to physicians and midwives engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth. It was made the duty of any physician, nurse, midwife, or other person assisting at and in charge of a birth or caring for a newborn child to administer the approved prophylactic as soon as practicable after the birth, and always within an hour. Provision was also made that discovery of inflammation of the eyes and of certain other symptoms occurring within 2 weeks after birth be reported within 6 hours to a competent practicing physician. [Ch. 163.]

Connecticut.

Town, city, and borough health officers were required to attend conferences called by the State department of health to consider matters relating to public health. The necessary expense incident to such attendance is to be paid by the locality represented, provided the department calls not more than two such conferences in any year. [Ch. 100.]

The licensing and inspection of maternity hospitals was transferred from local authorities to the State department of health. [Ch. 180.]

District of Columbia.

An act for the prevention of blindness in infants born in the District of Columbia provided for distribution of a prophylactic by the health officer and for its administration immediately after birth and directed the physician, midwife, or other person in attendance to

report to the health officer inflammation of the eyes and other symptoms within 6 hours after knowledge of such conditions. The health officer is to require that immediate care be given by a registered physician or, if the parents are unable to pay a physician, in a hospital designated by the District board of public welfare and at the expense of this board. [Public, No. 58, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

Supervision of hospitals was transferred from the board of public welfare to the health department. [Public, No. 172, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

Georgia.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to establish and administer a program of services for promoting the health of mothers and children and to supervise the administration of services not directly administered by it; to extend and improve any such services administered by local maternal and child-health units; to cooperate with the Federal Government in developing, extending, and improving the services; and to receive and expend funds made available for such purposes by the Federal Government, the State, or its political subdivisions, or other sources. [Sess. Laws, p. 688.]

Hawaii.

The Territorial board of health was authorized to make regulations, with the approval of the Governor, respecting hospitals, children's boarding homes, maternity homes, and convalescent homes. [Sess. Laws, p. 41.]

Idaho.

The State department of public welfare was designated the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in public health services. The Governor was designated commissioner of public welfare ex officio and was empowered to appoint directors for the division of charitable institutions and the division of public health, which were created within the department by the act, and for such other divisions as he may find it necessary to establish. [Ch. 194.]

Illinois.

Amendments to the Illinois Nursing Act raised the educational requirements for certification as registered nurse. [Sess. Laws, p. 913.]

Amendments to the Public Health Nursing Act stated the powers and duties of the department of registration and education and included personal and educational requirements for certification as public-health nurse. [Sess. Laws, p. 998.]

A law applicable to Peoria required the levy of specified taxes for establishment and maintenance of a public-health board when authorized by vote at a regular election. Methods of appointment and organization were specified. [Sess. Laws, p. 307.]

Indiana.

The maximum tax levy authorized in cities of the first class for the board of health was increased. [Ch. 90.]

Iowa.

The authority of the board of supervisors of Polk County (containing Des Moines) to contract for medical and dental services for the poor, which has been prohibited by the law authorizing consolidation of hospital service in that county, was restored. [Ch. 143.]

Kentucky.

A personnel commission was established for the city of Louisville and was given the duty of providing for appointment by a merit system and for transfer and discharge of employees of the city department of public health, with specified exceptions. [4th extra sess., ch. 15.]

Maine.

The State department of health and welfare was authorized to administer through its bureau of health a program to extend and improve its services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and areas suffering from severe economic distress, to apply for Federal funds under the Federal Social Security Act, and to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in matters of mutual concern pertaining thereto. [Ch. 141.]

Massachusetts.

Provision was made that any physician in charge at the premature birth of an infant in a place other than a hospital or institution equipped to care for such infants is to notify the city or town board of health and board of public welfare by telephone as soon as possible after the birth. On written request of either parent and of the attending physician the local board of health must immediately provide transportation of the infant to a hospital equipped to care for such infants. If the parents are unable to pay for care in such hospital the cost is to be paid by the board of public welfare of the city or town in which the infant was born. [Ch. 332.]

The State department of public health was authorized to provide, subject to rules and regulations approved by the State commission on administration and finance, for care and treatment of persons suffering from chronic rheumatism (limited to 25 persons at one time and 6 months for any one individual); a sum of $9,000 was appropriated for this purpose. [Ch. 393; ch. 445, p. 610.]

The special commission created to study certain educational matters (see p. 65) was directed to make an investigation relating to furnishing food to undernourished school children by school committees. [Resolve ch. 62.]

Michigan.

The act creating the State department of public assistance (to be voted on at the election of November 8, 1938; see p. 9) made it the duty of the public-assistance commission to provide for distribution of money for general public relief, including medical care other than hospitalization, to the county departments of public welfare. Medical care was defined to include home and office attendance by physicians, dental service, bedside nursing service, pharmaceutical service, and burial. So far as practicable, the normal physician-patient relation is to be maintained, also the normal relation between persons furnishing other specified services and the recipients of the services. [No. 257.]

Existing provisions as to the care and treatment of afflicted children were extended to cover married as well as unmarried persons. A residence requirement of 1 year for the parent or guardian was established, and care in the child's own home was authorized. The scope of the act was extended to include cases of acute fracture. [No. 217.]

Amendments to the school law required teachers of health and physical education and kindred subjects in the public schools to be qualified instructors having a degree from a school of medicine, public health, or nursing; removed the prohibition on teaching of sex hygiene but prohibited instruction in birth control; and provided that upon written request of parent or guardian any child may be excused from classes in which sex hygiene is under discussion. [No. 216.]

Minnesota.

A law applicable to Freeborn County authorized the county board to establish a contingent fund not to exceed $300 to pay necessary expenses incurred by its county nurse or nurses. [Ch. 123.]

Montana.

A State temperance commission composed of the secretary of the State bureau of child and animal protection (but see State department of public welfare, p. 10), the State superintendent of public instruction, and the secretary of the State board of health was created to prevent intemperate use of alcoholic beverages, to disseminate information thereon, and particularly to instruct children as to the evils incident to the use of such beverages. The commission is to endeavor to prevent the sale of such liquors to minors and their use by minors. [Ch. 201.]

Nebraska.

The limitation of the salary of county physicians to $200 a year was removed from the law. [Ch. 150.]

Nevada.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to administer a program of maternal and child-health services and to supervise the administration of such services not directly administered by it; the department is to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in the administration of maternal and child-health services under the Federal Social Security Act. [Ch. 126.]

New Hampshire.

The State board of health was authorized to administer a program of maternal and child-health services and to supervise the administration of such services included in the program but not directly administered by it; to cooperate with the Federal Government therein, and to receive and expend Federal, State, and other funds made available for such purposes. [Ch. 58.]

The State department of public welfare was authorized in cooperation with State health authorities and county and local officials to develop and administer a plan for providing medical or other remedial care. [Ch. 202.]

Applicants for license to practice medicine were required after January 1, 1938, to have completed an interneship of not less than 12 months approved by the State board of medical examiners. [Ch. 150.]

New Jersey.

The State director of health was authorized to grant financial aid not exceeding $600 per person per year, medical or surgical treatment, or hospital care and maintenance for any needy person declared by the State department of health to be a disease carrier. [Ch. 144.]

New Mexico.

A State department of public health was created, and all powers and duties relating to public health heretofore vested in the department of public welfare (see p. 12), the bureau of public health, and the board of health were transferred to the new department. Additional powers and duties conferred include regulations, so far as health is affected, of maternity homes, asylums, orphanages, swimming pools, and places of public amusement. The department is to cooperate with the health agencies of the Federal Government and with other health agencies and to receive allotments and gifts from the Federal Government or any department thereof and from public or private agencies for the purpose of promoting public health; to aid and advise in the prevention of infant mortality and infant blindness, and to prescribe prophylactic treatment for the prevention of infant blindness; to promote child hygiene; and to regulate the practice of midwifery. [Ch. 39.]

A State board of examiners for graduate nurses was created, and qualifications to practice in the State were raised. [Ch. 200.]

The juvenile-court attorneys (see p. 45) were authorized to represent the State health department in all matters involving the public health. [Ch. 149.]

New York.

The State department of health was specifically designated the State agency to receive and disburse Federal funds for maternal and child-health services and to cooperate with Federal agencies in the administration of such services. [Ch. 15.]

An appropriation of $400,000 was made to the State department of health for furthering the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and control of pneumonia. The funds may be used for this purpose in various ways, including public education, research, and the purchase and free distribution of pneumonia serum. [Ch. 259.]

Provisions of the public-health law as to the method of organization of local boards of health and their powers and duties were amended. [Ch. 191.]

North Carolina.

The authority of the State board of health to establish full-time county and district health departments was extended to include Martin County (formerly specifically excepted). [Ch. 17.]

Domestic servants were required to present health certificates to their employers showing freedom from certain diseases and to be reexamined as often as the employer may require. [Ch. 337.]

Ohio.

The county administration was authorized, subject to regulations of the division of public assistance in the State department of public welfare, to provide medical, surgical, dental, optical, and mental examination and corrective or preventive treatment for any child or relative responsible for the care of a child receiving aid under the law providing for aid to dependent children. Estimates of the health needs of the persons eligible for assistance are to be included in the county administration's annual county budget for aid to dependent children. [H. 544.]

Oklahoma.

The county welfare board in any county not employing a full-time county physician was authorized to pay the county health officer for medical and surgical services to indigent persons desiring him to administer to them. The individuals' right to free choice of physician was specifically protected. [Ch. 35, art. 9.]

Authority was given to the school-district board or board of education of any school district (or of two or more adjoining school districts) to employ physicians, dentists, and nurses. Minimum qualifications and duties were prescribed. The State health commissioner was authorized to add requirements or qualifications deemed necessary and to promulgate additional rules governing duties of such employees. [Ch. 34, art. 4.]

Oregon.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to receive and disburse grants from the Federal Government for promoting the health of mothers and children. [Ch. 39.]

The authority of the county courts to establish county boards of health was restricted by a requirement that the establishment of such a board must be authorized at an election. [Ch. 301.]

Homes and institutions caring for venereally infected children of school age and under 21 years were required to obtain a license from the State child-welfare commission, issued on approval by the State board of health, before State funds can be granted to them. Compliance with certain conditions as to staff and equipment was made compulsory. [Ch. 431.]

Pennsylvania.

An appropriation of $10,000 for the biennium was made to the State department of health to reimburse hospitals designated by it for the care (including skilled nursing care) of patients suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum and for transportation to and from such hospital when necessary. [No. 97A.]

A sum of $40,000 was appropriated to the State department of health for use of the land-grant college of Pennsylvania (the Pennsylvania State College), which had been engaged by the department to conduct research in human nutrition for children, so as to continue the work now in progress and to extend the research into other areas. [No. 105A.]

An act amending various provisions of the education law included a requirement that each school building of 10 or more classrooms hereafter erected have a health room to be used for regular school medical inspections and as a first-aid room. [No. 478.]

Puerto Rico.

The insular department of health was designated the insular agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in extending and developing services for the promotion of maternal and child health and to administer funds made available for such purposes by the Federal or the insular government and by the political subdivisions. [No. 76.]

The department of health was authorized to license practical midwives to practice as assistant midwives in rural districts, with such

preparation and under such regulations as the department may prescribe. (Formerly only graduate nurses were so licensed.) [No. 135.]

The commissioner of health was empowered to issue licenses, on recommendation of the board of medical examiners, for the teaching and practice of eugenic principles in public health units and in certain public-health clinics and hospitals. Issuance of such licenses was limited to physicians and to qualified midwife-nurses under immediate direction of physicians so licensed. Circumstances in which the information or practice is authorized were specified in the act. [No. 136.]

Rhode Island.

The legislature accepted the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act relating to maternal and child health and designated the State department of public health the State agency to administer these provisions in the State. The department was directed to prepare and carry out a plan for such services conforming to the requirements of the Federal Children's Bureau. [Ch. 2481.]

South Carolina.

The State department of health was directed to use the funds appropriated for rural sanitation and public health in the annual appropriation act to carry on suitable health work in every county through a county or district health department. Each such department is to have a director with specified qualifications and necessary personnel, including for each county a public-health nurse with specified qualifications. (Existing laws provide for county health boards in certain counties.) [No. 383, sec. 32.]

The Greenville County Board of Charity Appeals was authorized to employ and discharge county nurses, with approval of the county legislative delegation, including the senator, and to supervise the employment of such nurses. It was empowered to place a county nurse under the supervision of any social-service agency in the county. [No. 346.]

An act providing a system of government for Darlington County and repealing existing laws on the subject contained provision for a county health officer, appointed by the county board of directors. [No. 278.]

South Dakota.

The State board of health was designated the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of maternal and child-health services as provided in the Federal Social Security Act and to receive and disburse Federal funds for such purposes. [Ch. 231.]

Tennessee.

The Administrative Reorganization Act (see p. 17) continued the State department of public health with its former powers and duties, gave the department also the powers and duties of the tuberculosis-hospital commission (which was abolished), and transferred to it the commission for crippled children's service (formerly in the office of the adjutant general). The State board of health was designated the State public-health council, and the commissioner of health was relieved from serving as its secretary. [Ch. 33.]

Vermont.

Instruction concerning the effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics on the human system and on society was made part of the school curriculum. [No. 73.]

Washington.

The act vesting duties respecting public assistance in the new State department of social security (see p. 19) specifically included public-health, medical, and welfare activities formerly performed by the boards of county commissioners and by the department, including medical care and hospitalization. [Ch. 180.]

The board of directors of each school district of the second and third class was authorized to employ a physician or a public-health nurse for the purpose of protecting the health of the children in such district. [Ch. 60.]

West Virginia.

The provision in the Public Welfare Law of 1936 that included among persons eligible for general relief those financially able to maintain themselves under ordinary conditions but unable to provide needed medical or surgical care or treatment was stricken out. [Ch. 72.]

Vaccination for smallpox and diphtheria was made compulsory for all children entering school for the first time in the State. [Ch. 129.]

Standards for accredited schools for nurses were raised. [Ch. 60.]

Wisconsin.

The crippled children's division of the State department of public instruction was given supervision of academic classes for malnourished children and for children in preventoria. It was also provided that Federal funds that may be made available for the education of these children be administered by this division. [Ch. 128.]

CHILD LABOR AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Advances in standards affecting the employment of minors, both in the regulation of conditions of labor and in the improvement of school-attendance requirements, were made in more than half the States.

MINIMUM AGE, EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

Laws relating to minimum-age and employment-certificate standards were passed by seven States. The greatest improvement was made in North Carolina and South Carolina, both of which adopted a basic minimum age of 16, making a total of 10 States that have a 16-year minimum-age standard (the other 8 being Connecticut, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin).

Connecticut.

The provisions of the law relating to school-leaving certificates were clarified. [Ch. 51.]

North Carolina.

A new child-labor law, effective July 1937, which raised standards and strengthened administrative provisions, was adopted. It set a 16-year minimum age for factory employment at any time and for all work during school hours, and in addition a minimum age of 14 years for work outside school hours in nonfactory employment. Employment certificates are required for minors under 18 years of age (formerly under 16). [Ch. 317.]

Oregon.

The State board of health was authorized to issue abbreviated birth certificates for children to use in making application for work permits and for similar uses. [Ch. 400.]

South Carolina.

A 16-year minimum age was established for factory or mine employment at any time and for any work during school hours. No minimum age was set for store or other nonfactory and nonmine employment outside school hours. [No. 331.]

Vermont.

The 14-year minimum age for employment in mills, canneries, factories, and workshops was extended to cover work in any gainful occupation during school hours. [No. 176.]

Employment certificates were required for minors under 16 years of age in any gainful employment during school hours (formerly required only in specified occupations). Such certificates are still to be issued by the State commissioner of industries. The types of evidence to be accepted as evidence of age were specified, and the former law

giving the commissioner authority to prescribe rules and regulations necessary to obtain satisfactory evidence of age was repealed. [No. 176.]

Wisconsin.

The exemption to the minimum-age provision under which children 12 and 13 years of age were permitted to work during vacation in certain nonfactory employments was eliminated, but children of these ages may still be employed during vacation and outside school hours at work usual to the home of the employer, provided such work is not a part of his business or profession. [Extra sess., ch. 6.]

HOURS OF LABOR, NIGHT WORK

Twelve States passed laws and one additional State issued rulings improving standards of hours or night work for children under 16 or for minors 16 and 17 years of age. In addition to the regulations summarized below, laws were passed in a number of States relating to hours for women and in some States for both men and women, which may affect hours for minors between 18 and 21 years of age.

Connecticut.

Amendments to the law establishing a 9-hour day and 48-hour week in manufacturing and mechanical establishments for women and minors under 18 years of age limited to 8 weeks in any 12 months the period during which a 10-hour day, 55-hour week is permitted because of an emergency or because seasonal demand places an unusual and temporary burden on the establishments. The requirement that the law be posted which was omitted from the law when it was amended in 1935, was restored. [Ch. 407.]

Standards of hours of labor for girls 16 and 17 years of age in mercantile establishments were improved as a result of the amendment to the law regulating hours of work of all females in these establishments. The 9-hour day, 52-hour week, was reduced to an 8-hour day, 48-hour week, and the 6-day week was retained. One 10-hour day a week is permitted for the purpose of making 1 shorter day in that week, and the law is suspended during Christmas week in the case of employers who have given seven holidays with pay during the year. [Ch. 153.]

The law prohibiting the employment of minors under 18 years of age and of women between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. was amended to exempt physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, nurses, lawyers, teachers, and women engaged in social-service work. [Ch. 188.]

Illinois.

Standards of hours of labor for girls 16 and 17 years of age in factories, stores, and other specified establishments were improved as a result of the amendment of the law regulating hours of work for females. The 10-hour day for these workers was reduced to 8, and a weekly maximum of 48 hours was established (with exemptions). The number of occupations covered by the law was also increased. [Sess. Laws, p. 550.]

New Hampshire.

A 10-hour day, 48-hour week, was established for minors under 18 years of age and all females employed at manual or mechanical labor

in manufacturing establishments. (Formerly a 10¼-hour day, 54-hour week was allowed.) The labor commissioner was authorized to grant, after hearing, a special license in case of necessity permitting overtime up to 10¼ hours a day, 54 hours a week, for not more than 8 weeks in any 6-month period. [Ch. 36.]

New York.

The 8-hour day, 48-hour week, 6-day week, and the prohibition of work between midnight and 6 a. m. (with exemptions) for boys between 16 and 18 years of age in factories and stores was extended to hotels and restaurants. The 9-hour day, 54-hour week, for girls 16 and over in restaurants in cities of 50,000 population or more was reduced to an 8-hour day, 48-hour week, 6-day week (with exemptions), and was extended to restaurants and hotels throughout the State. Night work was prohibited between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. for girls under 21 in both restaurants and hotels. [Ch. 282.]

North Carolina.

The new child-labor law reduced the 48-hour week for children under 16 years of age to 40 hours a week in occupations in which children under 16 may still be employed. The former maximum 8-hour day was retained. A maximum 9-hour day, 48-hour week, was established for minors 16 and 17 years of age, this being the first legislation setting maximum hours specifically for minors over 16 years of age in this State. The prohibition against night work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. for minors under 16 was amended so that the prohibited period was lengthened by 2 hours, now extending from 6 p. m. to 7 a. m. The prohibition against work in factories between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. for girls between 16 and 18 years of age was made applicable to all occupations. Work in any gainful occupation was also prohibited for boys of these ages between midnight and 6 a. m. (with exemption to 1 a. m. for boys working as messengers and to midnight for minors employed in concerts or theatrical performances under regulations prescribed by the commissioner of labor). [Ch. 317.]

Ohio.

The 8-hour day, 48-hour week, 6-day week for boys under 16 and girls under 18 at work in factories, mercantile establishments, and other specified industrial and commercial occupations was extended to boys under 18 years of age and girls under 21. For boys 16 to 18 and girls 16 to 21 a 10-hour day was permitted in mercantile establishments on Saturdays and on days preceding specified holidays. A maximum 45-hour week was established for all females employed in manufacturing establishments. [S. 287.]

Oregon.

The State welfare commission, by order effective 60 days from July 1, 1937, established an 8-hour day, 44-hour week, and 6-day week for minors under 18 years of age. (Formerly the maximum established was an 8-hour day, 48-hour week, 6-day week for minors under 16 years of age, a 10-hour day, 6-day week for boys between 16 and 18, and a 9-hour day, 48-hour week, 6-day week for girls between 16 and 18.) Under the new order the night-work prohibition after 6 p. m.,

formerly applying to girls between 16 and 18 years of age, applies only to minors under 16. [Orders, State welfare commission, July 16, 1937.]

Pennsylvania.

A 5½-day week (with exemptions), established in the revision of the maximum-hours law for all females, reduced the maximum workweek for minor girls (formerly 6 days per week). An hours-of-labor law affecting all employees, fixing a maximum 8-hour day, 44-hour week, and 5½-day week (with exemptions) was also enacted, which will similarly reduce the workweek for minor boys. [No. 567.]

South Carolina.

In connection with raising the minimum age to 16 in factories (see p. 80) the prohibition of night work for minors under 16, which had formerly applied only to work in factories, was applied to all other occupations except agriculture and domestic service. The prohibited hours are from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. (formerly to 6 a. m.). [No. 331.]

Vermont.

The 10½-hour day, 56-hour week for minors of 16 and 17 years of age and all females in factories was reduced to a 9-hour day, 50-hour week (with exemptions). [No. 177.]

Washington.

A maximum 60-hour week for male and female household or domestic employees (except in emergencies) was established. This will affect the work hours of minors under 18 years of age in domestic service. [Ch. 129.]

Wisconsin.

The maximum-hours law for minors was revised and strengthened. An 8-hour day, 40-hour week, and 6-day week was established for minors under 18 years of age, and a 24-hour week for those under 16, in all gainful occupations except agriculture and domestic service. (Formerly the maximum established was an 8-hour day, 48-hour week, for minors under 16 in these occupations.) [Extra sess., ch. 6.]

Wyoming.

Work between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. was prohibited for girls under 18 years of age in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, public lodginghouse, apartment house, place of amusement or restaurant, or telephone or telegraph establishment or office, or in any express or transportation business, except in the canning of perishable products or in emergencies resulting from an act of God. [Ch. 30.]

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

Eight States passed legislation relating to the protection of children from hazardous occupations.

Colorado.

An act regulating labor standards and trade practices in the cleaning and dyeing industry prohibited the employment of persons under 17 years of age in the trade. [Ch. 113.]

Connecticut.

The child-labor law was revised to prohibit employment of minors under 18 years of age in any occupation declared by the State department of health to be hazardous to health or declared by the State department of labor and factory inspection to be hazardous in other respects. This provision does not apply to bona fide apprentices between 16 and 18 years of age in factories or in public or trade schools nor to domestic service, farm work, or street trades. [Ch. 378.]

Indiana.

The minimum age for boys working in coal mines was raised to 18 years (formerly 16). Employment of minors under 18 was prohibited in establishments in which the principal business is the sale of alcoholic or malt beverages. [Ch. 240.]

Idaho.

A minimum age of 20 years for employment in beer dispensaries was established. [Ch. 44.]

North Carolina.

The employment of minors under 18 years of age in hazardous occupations was prohibited by the new child-labor law (see p. 80), certain hazardous occupations being specifically prohibited for minors under 16 and others for those under 18. The commissioner of labor was authorized to issue orders prohibiting the employment of minors under 18 years of age in hazardous occupations. [Ch. 317.]

Texas.

In a revision of the liquor-control law the employment of any person under 21 years of age to sell liquor was prohibited. [Ch. 448.]

Vermont.

The employment of minors under 16 years of age was prohibited in a number of hazardous occupations specified in the law. [No. 176.]

Wisconsin.

Minor boys working as caddies were declared to be employees of the golf club or association operating the golf course (including State and municipal associations), and the State industrial commission was given power to regulate the employment of boys under 18 as caddies. Such regulations, however, may waive work permits. Caddying was prohibited for girls under 21 years of age. [Extra sess., ch. 6.]

The regulations applying to minors in public exhibitions were strengthened, permits being required to 18 years (formerly to 16), and a minimum age of 12 being established as one of the conditions for obtaining a permit. In addition a minimum age of 18 was set for minors appearing or performing in roadhouses, cabarets, night clubs, or similar places. [Extra sess., ch. 6.]

The 18-year minimum-age standard for hazardous employment was extended to many occupations for which the commission had formerly set a minimum age of 17 by ruling. [Extra sess., ch. 6.]

STREET TRADES

Three States improved standards for children engaged in street trades. One of these—Wisconsin—passed legislation intended to pre-

vent some of the abuses to newspaper carriers and sellers inherent in the "little merchant" system, which has been increasingly used by publishers and news agencies in selling and distributing papers.

Massachusetts.

The street-trades law was extended to apply to the sale of song sheets. [Ch. 73.]

North Carolina.

Improvements effected by the new child-labor law include raising the minimum age for girls in street trades from 16 to 18 years, enlarging the application of the 14-year minimum age, requiring employment certificates for boys to 18 years of age, and improving the hours standards. [Ch. 317.]

Wisconsin.

The street-trades law was revised to provide expressly that any person selling or distributing newspapers or magazines is an employee and that the agency or publisher for whom he distributes or sells is his employer for the purposes of the act. The minimum age for newsboys was raised to 13 years (formerly 12). In cities of 1,000 or more population the employer was required to obtain work permits for the boys, and badges permitting employment in street trades were to be issued to boys up to the age of 18 years (formerly to 17). Hours and night work were regulated, and it was provided that the time spent by the boy in collection or solicitation is to be counted as part of his working hours. [Chs. 162, 401.]

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Five States enacted legislation relating to school attendance. Four of these passed amendments to their compulsory-school-attendance laws, two raising the upper age of compulsory attendance and two the term during which attendance is compulsory. One State authorized a study to be made with a view to raising the age limit of compulsory school attendance.

Massachusetts.

An investigation was authorized in regard to raising the age limit for compulsory school attendance. [Resolve ch. 65.]

Oklahoma.

An amendment to the compulsory-school-attendance law required attendance of children of school age for the entire term (formerly for two-thirds thereof), and reduced the age at which children must enter school to 7 years (formerly 8). [Ch. 34.]

Pennsylvania.

The upper age limit for compulsory school attendance was raised from 16 years to 17 years, effective for the school year 1938–39, and to 18 years thereafter. (This brought the compulsory-school-attendance requirements into accord with the 16-year minimum age for employment established in 1935.) [No. 478.]

South Carolina.

The upper age limit for compulsory school attendance was raised to 16 years of age (formerly 14). [No. 344.]

Wisconsin.

School attendance during the entire term was made compulsory throughout the State. (Formerly attendance for the entire term had been required only in Milwaukee; in other cities attendance had been required for not less than 8 months and in towns and villages for not less than 6 months.) [Ch. 40.]

MINORS UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION OR OCCUPATIONAL-DISEASE LAWS

Legislation improving the status of minor workers who are disabled in the course of their employment was passed by four States.

Florida.

An amendment to the workmen's compensation law provided that compensation and death benefits shall be double the amount otherwise payable if the State industrial commission determines that the injured employee, at the time of the accident, was a minor employed, permitted, or suffered to work in violation of any of the provisions of the child-labor law. The employer alone and not the insurance carrier was made liable for the increased payments. [Ch. 18413.]

Indiana.

The new occupational-disease law provided for the payment of double compensation or death benefits in the case of minors who on the last day of exposure were illegally employed. [Ch. 69.]

Pennsylvania.

A revision of the workmen's compensation law provided that compensation of a minor whose disability continues after 21 years of age shall be based on the amount he probably would have earned at his majority if he had not been disabled. [No. 323.]

Wisconsin.

The workmen's compensation law was amended to provide that persons selling or distributing newspapers or magazines are deemed employees of the agency or the publisher whose magazines or papers they sell or distribute, unless the agency or publisher can prove affirmatively that at the time of the injury the employee was not employed with actual or constructive knowledge of such employer. [Chs. 162, 401.]

APPRENTICESHIP

Three States passed laws encouraging apprenticeship. (For the Federal law authorizing the Secretary of Labor to promote standards of apprenticeship, see p. 90.)

Arkansas.

Provision was made for active participation of organizations of employees and employers in the development of a State-approved apprenticeship program through a system of voluntary apprenticeship under approved apprentice agreements. The apprentice agreement must provide for not less than 2,000 hours of employment and approved training, and the apprentice must be at least 16 years old. The agreement must be approved by the supervisor of apprenticeship appointed by the State commissioner of labor. [No. 289.]

Colorado.

A law was passed authorizing voluntary apprenticeship under apprentice agreements approved by the State board for vocational education. The apprentice must be at least 16 years old, and the contract of apprenticeship must provide for not less than 3,500 hours of employment and approved training. [Ch. 87.]

Wisconsin.

The apprenticeship law was amended to provide opportunity for greater diversity of training and continuity of employment for apprentices than would be possible under a single employer. The apprentice may enter into an indenture with an organization of employees, association of employers, or other similar responsible agency, which may, with the consent of all parties concerned and the approval of the State industrial commission, assign the indenture to an employer who will furnish training and employment to the apprentice and be bound by all the terms of the indenture. The employer may assign his indenture to such an organization or to another employer for the purpose of reassignment, the new employer to perform any obligations of the indenture remaining unperformed at the time of assignment. [Ch. 274.]

SALE OF CHILD-MADE GOODS

Three States passed legislation prohibiting the sale of child-made goods, each State giving a different definition of such goods.

Missouri.

The sale of any product of a mine, mill, cannery, workshop, or factory produced wholly or in part by child labor was prohibited. Child labor was defined as the employment of persons under 18 years of age in mining or quarrying, except when employed by parents or guardian, and of persons under 16 years of age in or in connection with the production of any mill, cannery, workshop, or factory products. [Sess. Laws, p. 196.]

New York.

The sale of goods produced in or for a factory or by industrial home work by children under 16 years of age, or produced or mined by such children in any mine or quarry in New York or in any other State or in any Territory or possession of the United States, was prohibited, provided the seller has notice that such goods were so produced. [Ch. 806.]

Vermont.

It was made unlawful to sell knowingly any article or products in the production of which children have been employed in Vermont in violation of the State child-labor law or outside the State in violation of the standards set by the Vermont law. [No. 176.]

CHILD-LABOR AMENDMENT

The legislatures of four States—Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Nevada—ratified the pending Federal child-labor amendment during 1937, bringing the number of ratifications to 28. [Kans., S. Con. Res. 3; Ky., 4th extra sess., ch. 30; Nev., S. J. Res. 1, p. 548.]

In addition the legislatures of Arkansas and California passed resolutions urging the President of the United States to continue to use his good offices to persuade the States that have not yet ratified the amendment to do so. [Calif., H. J. Res. 15, ch. 21, p. 2696.]

STATE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR

Four States passed laws relating to State departments of labor.

Arkansas.

A State department of labor was created to replace the former bureau of labor and statistics. An industrial board was established in the department with authority to make (after public hearing) rules relating to safety and the prevention of accidents or occupational diseases. [Act 161.]

Georgia.

A State department of labor was created, replacing the former State department of industrial relations. An industrial board was established in the department and empowered to administer the workmen's compensation law and to make (after public hearing) rules relating to health and safety. [Sess. Laws, p. 230.]

Indiana.

A division of labor was created in the State department of commerce and industries, under the direction of a commissioner of labor, and a bureau of women and children was included among the bureaus established in the division. [Ch. 34.]

New York.

A board of standards and appeals was created in the State department of labor, and certain powers and duties of the industrial board, including its rule-making power, were transferred to this new board. [Ch. 819.]

INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK

Progress was made in the control of industrial home work, legislation affecting this practice being passed in five States. Two States (Illinois and Massachusetts) revised early home-work laws and another (Connecticut) amended its recent law. Two other States (Pennsylvania and Texas) passed industrial home-work laws for the first time. (Pennsylvania had regulated industrial home work for many years under rulings of the State industrial board.)

Connecticut.

An amendment to the industrial home-work law of 1935 strengthened the administrative provisions. Employers distributing industrial home work must obtain an annual certificate and keep certain records, and the commissioner of labor and factory inspection was empowered to revoke for cause employers' certificates and home workers' permits. [Ch. 104.]

Illinois.

The new law prohibited industrial home work on specified articles and regulated conditions under which home work on other articles may be done. The person distributing home work must obtain an annual permit, and the home workers also must obtain annual certifi-

cates. No child under 16 years of age may be issued a certificate. The owner of the premises on which home work is done must obtain a sanitary permit. (The law of 1893 regulating industrial home work, which dealt only with sanitary conditions, was repealed.) [Sess. Laws, p. 552.]

Massachusetts.

Industrial home work on specified articles was entirely prohibited, also home work on any articles the manufacture of which by industrial home work is determined by the commissioner of labor and industries to be injurious to the home workers or to render unduly difficult the maintenance of existing labor standards for factory workers. Employers must obtain annual permits and keep records. Home workers must obtain certificates, and none may be issued to children under 14 years of age. (The former industrial home-work law was repealed.) [Ch. 429.]

Pennsylvania.

A law on industrial home work prohibited such work on certain articles and empowered the State department of labor to prohibit industrial home work in any industry in which the department finds its continuance will injure the health and welfare of the home workers or render unduly difficult the maintenance of existing labor standards for factory workers. The new law also regulates conditions under which home work may be done, requiring employers and home workers to obtain permits and prohibiting home work by persons under 16 years of age. (Industrial home work formerly was regulated by rulings of the State industrial board.) [No. 176.]

Texas.

A new industrial home-work act placed administration in the State board of health, which was authorized to prohibit home work found to be injurious to the health or welfare of home workers or to the general public. Industrial home workers must obtain certificates, and persons distributing home work must also obtain permits. The act prohibits industrial home work by children under 15 years of age. [Ch. 48.]

MINIMUM WAGE

Marked progress was made in the passage of minimum-wage legislation during 1937 as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Washington State minimum-wage law of 1913 and reversing its former decision (in 1923) holding State minimum-wage laws unconstitutional as regards adult women. Ten States enacted legislation relating to minimum wage, four of these passing new laws, one applicable to men as well as to women and minors.

Arizona.

The establishment of minimum wages for women and minors, except in domestic service in the home of an employer or in agricultural labor, was authorized. [2d extra sess., ch. 20.]

Connecticut.

The minimum-wage law was amended to allow directory orders as to minimum fair wage to be made mandatory after being in effect 3 months (formerly 9 months). [Ch. 319.]

Colorado.

An act supplementing the existing minimum-wage law authorized the State industrial commission to establish such standards of wages and conditions of labor for women and minors as are fair and reasonable and consistent with the maintenance of health and morals. A fair and reasonable wage was defined as a wage sufficient to meet minimum standards of living, to maintain health and morals, and to provide a reasonable surplus for periods of sickness or other emergencies. [Ch. 189.]

Massachusetts.

The law relating to minimum wages for women and minors was amended to transfer its administration from the State department of public health to the State department of labor and industries. [Ch. 401.]

Minnesota.

The term minor in the minimum-wage law was redefined to include all persons under 21 years of age. (Formerly minor was defined to mean girls under 18, boys under 21.) [Ch. 79.]

New York.

Provisions in the labor law as to minimum wages were revised and simplified. Cost of living was included in the factors to be considered in setting minimum wages. Directory orders under the new law may be made mandatory after 3 months (formerly after 9 months.) [Ch. 276.]

Nevada.

A new law set a minimum wage of $3 for an 8-hour day, or $18 for a 6-day week, and established a maximum 8-hour day, 48-hour week for all females in private employment other than domestic service (with exemptions in emergencies). The State labor commissioner was authorized to enforce and administer the act. [Ch. 207.]

Oklahoma.

A minimum-wage act, the first to be passed in this State, authorized the establishment of minimum wages for men as well as for women and minors. Administration was placed in a State industrial welfare commission created for that purpose. [Ch. 52.]

Pennsylvania.

A minimum-wage law for women and minors was passed and its administration was vested in the State department of labor and industry. [No. 248.]

Wisconsin.

The minimum-wage law for minors based on cost of living was amended to include women. (The former minimum-wage law prohibiting payment of "oppressive" wages to women and authorizing minimum wages based on services rendered was repealed.) [Ch. 333.]

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS

The Secretary of Labor was authorized to formulate and to promote labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices and to cooperate with State agencies, the National Youth Ad-

ministration, and the United States Office of Education in promotion of such standards. [Public, No. 308, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

Provision was made by statute for the Civilian Conservation Corps providing employment and training for male citizens between 17 and 24 years of age, and to a limited extent for Indians and war veterans who are unemployed and in need of employment. This act results in an extension of the Civilian Conservation Corps for 3 years from July 1, 1937. [Public, No. 163, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

The minimum-wage compact already ratified by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island was approved by the Congress and declared to be effective in those States. [Public Res. No. 58, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Sugar Act of 1937 set up sugar quotas and provided for payment of benefits to producers conditioned on compliance with certain labor standards. A minimum age of 14 years and a maximum 8-hour day for children between 14 and 16 years of age were set for work in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which application for benefits is made. Members of the immediate family of the legal owner of 40 percent of the crop are exempted. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to set minimum wages for all workers. [Public, No. 414, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]